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CONGRESSIONAL.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

In the House on Monday, Jan. 21, when the Speaker called for the presentation of Petitions from the States: Mr. Adams said he had many petitions to present, but, before offering them, he had to request of the House permission to make a statement in relation to their presentation by him. He wished to present the true position in which he stood; because he had reason to believe it was not correctly understood by either of the great parties into which the na-tion was divided on those great questions which were now o deeply agitating the country.

The Chair here interposed, and said that Mr. Adams

bould not proceed without leave of the House.
[Cries of Leave! leave! No! no! Order!]

Mr. Adams said his position was not understood, and hence it happened that scarcely a day passed but he received thern portion of the U. S. letters similar to the which had been read to the House some days ago. The Speaker interposed. Mr. A. must confine

to the presentation of petitions, and briefly state their conless the House gave permission to do otherwise. Mr. Adams. I have received a number of letters threat assassination if I continue to present abolition peti Whether they are quizzes, (as they have been called en,) or whether they are designed merely to inate, or whether they do, indeed, indicate a serious in tention to carry out the threats they contain, I express no on; but I ask of the House permission to make a state-

[Cries of hear him! hear him! no! order!] Mr. Grennell inquired whether his colleague had not a right to make the statement referred to?-It was a matter hich involved a question of privilege.

The Chair quoted the 48th rule, which says:

"Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member ief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented; nor on any day ssigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirteen days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.

Mr. Adams commenced presenting petitions; when
Mr. Grennell moved that the rules of the House be susortunity to his venerable colleague to

The Speaker said that the Chair wished, for its own government, to know the character of the statement the gentleman desired to make.

Mr. Griffin, of South Carolina, desired the years and nays

on suspending the rules,
Mr. Grennell referred to what Mr. Adams had stated as to his position not being known to the country, and the threats of assasination which were directed against his life. He hoped the House would, in courtery, possit him to make the statement he had indicated.

Mr. Petriken wished to know what the subject was which the gentleman desired to address the House! The Speaker said it was impossible for the Chair to anti-

was going to make.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

was continually receiving, of a tenor similar to the one which now lay before him. But if the House should refuse him leave to make the statement he desired, he should be com-

pelled to raise the question of privilege hereafter.

The question being taken, it was decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative: Yeas 117, nays 58.

So leave was granted. Mr. Adams then said: I am grateful to the House for the indulgence they have granted me; and, in return, I will en-deavor, so far as in my power, to confine myself to the par-ticular object for which I requested liberty to speak, namely, to state to the House and to the country the position in which I stand, in relation to the presentation of petitions against slavery and the slavetrade, and all the other classes of petitions which the House has determined shall be laid on the table without further action thereon. Also, my rea-sons for offering the resolutions I have done, in regard to the conduct of one of our ministers abroad; which resolutions now stand first on the calendar of business occupying, by the rules of the House, the morning hour, and which I did hope would have come up for discussion last week, and, in the last place, the grounds on which I have offered another class of petitions, viz: those which pray for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Havti. I pame ependence of the Republic of Hayti. I name these three things, because they are the grounds of the let-I have received from various quarters of the country, postmarks, showing that they have been mailed at very distant from each other, containing, many of with friendly advice; assuring me that if I continue to pre-sent petitions similar to those I have heretofore presented in this House, my days are numbered; and I shall never sur-vive the present session. These come professedly from faiends; and they recommend me to cease from thus giving occasion to many to put an end to my life. Some of them are in the form of direct challenges to a duel, [a laugh,] of which character is one I now hold in my hand. It is a challenge to fight a duel with rifles; the time and place designated, the day and the spot; and an assurance is added that, if I refuse, I shall be murdered in the streets or in the dark. One letter of that description comes with a known name attached to it-the name of a person well known to me. I have no doubt it is a forgery; or, as it has been denominat here, a "quiz," for we have a new alphabetical language among us, and a threat of murder and an act of forgery are, in the modern dialect, denominated a 'quiz' and a 'hoax.' I presume I should have been at liberty, under the rules of the House, to consider each of these letters a breach of privilege, and thus the have consumed much of the time of the House. House, to consider each of these letters a breach of privilege, and thus to have consumed much of the time of the House.

—I determined not to do this. I did not complain of any of these letters. I do not wish to inquire whether they are quizzes or hoaxes, or serious threats. I shall not trouble the House with them, however protracted the cosrespondence may be, (a correspondence all on one side, however,) for there is scarcely a day passes but I receive one or more letters of the same description. I have, therefore, requested an interest of the same description. opportunity to state my motives, and the position in which I stand, in relation to the presentation of petitions and my entire course in regard to them and to the resolutions I have

It is perfectly well known to the House, and partially known to the country, that from the first moment that reso lution was adopted under the screw of the previous question without allowing a word of debate, proscribing the consider-ation of petitions on the subject of slavery, I declared myation of petitions on the subject of slavery, I declared myself against it in as strong terms as language could supply.

Believing it to be unconstitutional, I have opposed and resisted it from that day to this. But I believe it is equally
well known to the House, and partially known, also, to the
country, that, in regard to petitions for the abolition of slavery, I said, from the very first moment I offered any of
them, that I was not prepared to grant the prayer they contained. I have so declared repeatedly in the House. Of
all the anti-slavery petitions I have presented here, it is only
those against the annexation of Texas (which I consider
new out of the question) and those which call for the pronow out of the question) and those which call for the pro-hibition of the internal slave trade between the states, which I have been willing to vote for. I have repeatedly said that I would vote against all the others, unless on a free and full discussion of the whole subject before the House, I shall see that I am change a change measurement.

day, I WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT. I wish the members the Slavery Society and the Abolit Since the question was first agitated in this House, I have

had abundant reason to see the inconvenience and the injury to the whole country of a slaveholding spot in which to hold remove the seat of tiovernment to a place where slavery does not exist. As at present advised, however, I do not constitutional; if it could be done, I hould be ready to re-cede, to-morrow, this District to the states of Virginia and Maryland, and to remove the seat of with the Constitution, I shall reither propose such a meafree discussion in this House. I believe such a discussion to be the right of the petitioners. I do not say but, should to be the right of the petitioners. I do not say but, should be the right of the petitioners. I do not say but, should not with may not be changed by the force of argument after a full and fair discussion. But I do say, that as for the abolition of slavery in this District of Columbia, as at present advised, I would not vote for it. I say again, I would not vote for it. I say again, I would not vote in favor of it, if the question should come up this day. And I retain this opinion after the lapse of 6 years since I presented the first petition on the subject, notwith the received of the North in regard to the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the statute and opinions, I have thought proper to state that the containing a decision of the South and the North in regard to the containing a decision of the South and opinions, I have thought proper to state that the subject of the United States, cashiering several navnication of it and it is not not petitions I have presented. I say this, that the oblition is and the anti-slavery societies every where may distinctly understand my position. They have not altonous the country I the revised of the Country I at the other subject of the Virginia, nor will I disturb the nerves of my friend from South Carolina by reading it. standing all the argument i have seen; and many able arguments I have seen. I have read with great care all that is said on the abolition side of the question in their periodicals, journals, and pamphlets. I have read them all. I have weighed and considered them well; and I have not yet seen

reason to change my opinion. I wish them clearly to under-I said that my position and opinions did not appear to be fully understood in either of the portions of the country. I presume they are not at the South, for there I am represe as personally favoring the objects of all the memorials I present, and as seeking to put myself at the head of the great abolition movement. Hence it is, as I presume, that I receive those "quizzical" letters. Here is a portion of the country which desires, as being most interested in the subject, to suppress all discussion in regard to it, and to prevent it altogether. That is one way to get rid of it in the House; out of doors there are other modes. Among the rest, and among persons not of those humanized sentiments which presumed to be entertained by the members of this House, they think that they can silence a discussion by threats of murder and assassination. I do not know but there may be some who think it best to murder me. I do not apprehend such a result, because it is much easier to threaten than to murder, especially in the face of day and in the public streets. Still, passion, when highly excited, does produce samples of it. And this subject as we all know and feel, is calculated to excite the passions more, perhaps, than almost any other; and is, therefore, as likely to proluce such a result as any that was ever mooted among me oresume, however, that these letters are written only with design to intimidate me. It is not intended to carry the threats into actual execution, but they are made for the purpose of frightening me, and so making me hold my tongue. Because the rules of the House are not sufficient to repress I can face a bully would only put me on a level with every other member of the House. That I can defy assassination, wish all bullies and assassins throughout the country to understand, and that no such threats will ever deter me from

As to my course itself, it has sometimes been considered as exceptionable, and many members have been disgusted at at the time consumed, and at the manner in which I have nemorated memorials with which I have been charged. I have now before me one hundred and seventy-five new petitions to present, which have come into my hands since the last petition day. No doubt I might send one hundred and ixty of them in a bundle to the clerk's table, and say, "there are a parcel of abolition petitions which I have been request ed to present," and might, no doubt, thus save some of the time of the House; but should I discharge, in such case, my Mr. Dromgoole inquired whether the statement was one which was expected to involve a question of privilege, and to require any proceedings on the part of the house against those who had written the threatening letters referred to! If it was, the gentleman should have his vote most willingly.

Mr. Adams said he did not wish to raise the question of privilege. He had no wish to lay on the Clerk's table, or to have read to the House, any one of the numerous letters he reactionally receiving, of a tenor similar to the one which House and a Representative of a portion of the People of this country, I receive, not from my own constituents, not from those whose votes are to elect me or not, if I should ever be again a candidate. It comes from persons who can do me no favor, if they were disposed to do so, save by giving me their good opinion—persons from whom I have nothing in the world to expect, but persons who feel a deep solicitude about the subjects of their memorials, and tell me I shall do them justice. What can I do? How can I discharge my duty to these voluntary constituents, and who, in my estimation, by their voluntary constitutency, do me the greater honor? What, I ask am I to do? I feel it a of their memorials separately, to name the first petitioner, the number of signatures, the place, and the object of the petition, and then leave it to the House to act its pleasure in regard to them. This is all I have done or intend to do. I say this in order, in some measure, to relieve myself from orable gentleman's own sense of propriety.] odium which I certainly do not wish to lie under in this and discuss, would be discuss, would be discuss, would be discussed the discuss of the matter of the matter of the matter of the subject of a breakwater in such a river? Others may so consider it; I do not, and never have done. I consider every petition and every petitioner entitled to respectful treatment, and when he charges tioner entitled to respectful treatment, and when he charges to much of the "size-tray" for that. [A laugh.] petition separately. And now, in respect to the subject of the resolutions which I asked to offer on the second and third days of the present session: On the second day I presented certain resolutions of inquiry respecting the conduct of a minister of the United States abroad. I assumed nothg against that gentleman.

ing against that gentleman.

I offered resolutions of inquiry as to the transactions deeply interesting to his country. I did believe it my solemn duty, both to the House and to the nation, to do so. I believe so still. It was the pleasure of the House not to permit the resolutions to be offered. The House refuse liberty to offer them, though the transactions referred to had been published to the world by the Minister himself as matter in which he acted under a sense of duty, and in order to maintain the honor of his country; and these transaction were to that end. Part of the facts were published by him self in England, and part by his associates in this country They were voluntarily published to the whole civilized work as if courting public notice, and calling for public approbation. I offered, under these circumstances, resolutions o inquiry; and the House refused to consider them .- There seemed an impression to prevail here like that by which a certain gentlemen has, upon another subject, immortalized himself and the English language—BETTER LET IT BE.

Foiled in this attempt, I then presented, on the third day of the session, other resolutions, calling on the President to know whether are had noticed these transactions, since he is the Executive head of the Government, charged with the execution of the laws, as it was my opinion that he was bound to notice them. And the inquiry extended to the conduct of another public functionary, an officer of high rank in the Navy—a man for whom, up to that time, I had entertained the very highest respect not only on his care his corn his the very highest respect, not only on his own but also on ac-count account of his illustrious brother-a man towards whom I had no feeling but that of attachment and regard, and whom I should have esteemed it a pleasure to serve. But he was an officer of the American Navy: and the transactions allud ed to in my resolution were of a character which, in my judgment, called for the notice of this House, of the nation and the Executive.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, appealed to the gen-tleman himself whether be thought it fair to avail himself of the privilege granted him by the House and by Mr. T. that I can change my opinion, I now distinctly say to this House, to the country, and to the world, that I have not changed my opinion, and if the question were to be put this of the transaction. amongst others, to assail the characters of honors

Mr. Adams. I do not see that it is in my power to explain to the House the position in which I stand in relation
plain to the House the position in which I stand in relation
And can a citizen of Ohio doubt of the success of to those transactions without entering into the nature of the

or three lieutenants-yes, lieutenants-officers of little comparative name or consequence-mere subordinates-to whom their commissions were nothing but their breadcashiering them from an act just like that of this captain in the Navy. No, I will not read them. But if the House shall hereafter take up the resolutions I have offered, I shall then claim the privilege to read these documents, and to show what, according to the laws of Virginia, was this transaction, and what, in the estimation of the United States, was the transaction in which this officer of the Navy was oncerned. I do not ask it now, because a simple allusion

to them will serve to justify me in the offering of those reso

lutions. I acted, in so doing, under a solemn and sacred

sense of duty. I do believe it to be as sacred a duty to this House as I believe it to be a duty to promote the welfare of

the people of the United States, to watch over their interests, and to guard their honor. I believe it is equally the duty of

petitions as in noticing those transactions. I have now nothing farther to account for but my presenation of petitions for the recognition of the independence of assassination, I ask—what next? I have presented some of these petitions: my colleagues have done the same. country is deeply concerned. The commercial transactions I repeat, I am ready to give all my opinions and all my feel-with that island are among the most important to the whole Because the rules of the House are not sufficient to repress all reference to the subject, they come in aid of the gags of this House, by threatening instant death. Let none imagine that they will produce the intended effect. I am not to cease from the discharge of a solemn public duty, under threats of any kind, either of the bully or the assassin. That ence of a fact which is known to all the world.

[Mr. Howard, of Maryland, (chairman of the committee Foreign Affairs, said that there was not one of his constituents in Baltimore, that he knew of, who had signed any

Whether the gentleman knows it or not, there are many of his constituents who would derive the greatest advantage from the recognition of this fact; and besides, the recognition is a right on the part of that Government. I hold it as indisputable, that the Government of a nation, independent (E) are for years, uncontested by any, has a right, under the national resonance of a nations, to be recognised as what it is. If the gentleman own constituents did not, some at least of the citizens of his State did, sign a memorial praying for the recognition of the

independence of Hayti.

[Mr. W. Cost Johnson said he had presented a petition]

terror and consternation, and all the fury which prevails among many upon this subject of slavery, I cannot help being amazed that gentlemen should desire to put the issue on on such a point as that. How can it affect any portion of the country? These Haytians have now exic years as an independent people: they are not far from our wn doors, but we are in no danger from them: they are among the most quiet, peaceable nation upon earth; they meanor. They seem desirous only to get along with their own Government, without creating any disturbance, or interfering at all with the rest of the world

[Mr, Howard here appealed to Mr, Adams and to the louse. He had voted in favor of giving the gentleman perission to make a statement to the House, as he had reques red duty, from which I may not swerve, to present each | ted; but the gentleman, instead of making a statem

the odium which I certainly do not wish to lie under in this House of abusing owneedlessly consuming its time. I hold it due to the petitioners. Every petitioner desires and expects to be heard; and if the House refuses to hear him, he expects that refusal to be expressed. Now, in presenting one hundred and sixty, or, as I sometimes have to do, one hundred and seventy memorials on different satisfies, the mere process of presentation necessarily taken up all the treatment of the people acknowledgment of whose independence acter of the people acknowledgment of whose independence I am obliged to the gentleman for his admonition. I sa distant from each other, containing, many of the threats of assassination; others of them filled and discuss, would it be considered respectful to send up a and discuss, would it be considered respectful to send up a bundle of them at once to the Clerk's table and say, I preject. As to the subject being before the Committee on Fo

> There is yet another reason why I have asked leave to make this explanation. And now I do not know but I am going farther than I have yet done. If I do, here is the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Dromgoole) at hand to stop me. I believe that some agitation has been produced in the venerable Commonwealth of Virginia, from the fact that I have ole Commonwealth of Virginia, from that State, I believe resented an abolition petition from that State, I believe o, because I have seen, from the public journals, that very great excitement has been produced in that part of Virginia from which the petition came; I mean the town of Wheeling and its vicinity. It is from Wheeling that I have received one of the friendly, the kind-hearted, amicable letters referred to, entreating me for the sake of God not to present any more abolition petitions, and apprizing me that if I do, "my days are numbered." The writer says he knows of a number of persons in that region of country who have de-termined to take my life for presenting an abolition terme-rial from Virginia. Nay, it seems from the papers, that so great has the excitement been, that the signers of that megreat has the excitement been, that the signers of that me-morial have been threatened with indictments under the laws of Virginia, and with being sent to the pentientiary, for peti-tioning on that subject. Now I do most sincerely pity those individuals who have placed themselves under such a pre-dicament among their fellow-citizens; but there is one fact ascertained by it, viz: that the signers are known persons— persons of respectability. One of them is a magistrete.— And among other judications of the degree of excitement, is the fact that the other magistrates of the county have held a meeting and passed resolutions requesting him to resign his commission for signing that petition. I do not profess to be learned in the laws of Virginia: I can only say I hope it be learned in the laws of Virginia: I can only say I hope it is not so. I hope that these men have not exposed themselves to persecution under those laws; if they have, it only shows the more clearly that they were conscientious in what they did, because it is to be supposed that they knew of the hazard they encountered. I hope it is not true, that even by the laws of Virginia, a man is liable to be indicted for signing a memorial praying that slavery may be abulished in this District. I saw accounts, also, of a public meeting held on the occasion, (and as to a public meeting I have no objections to it,) at which a petition was signed a junist the object prayed for by the other politioners, this was perfectly ject prayed for by the other petitioners, this was perfec-oper. But I will not give to the House the meditations proper. But I will not give to the House the meditations of my mind on a disclosure of the fact that in the land of Pat-rick Henry and of Thomas Jefferson, a few respectable in-dividuals who signed a petition for the abolition of slavery in this District should have made—themselves liable to pros-

And now I have explained to the House the reasons which in this House, I have in transactions themselves. As to the gentleman's observation, that his friend has no opportunity to answer, I doubt not the gentleman will have full liberty to answer to his heart's content. He need be under no apprehension that the House will not grant him full opportunity to defend the character of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend. I never asked to censure him on any motion of his friend has no opportunity to defend the character of his heart's and in the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the independence of Hayti; and in the limit of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the subjects of the abolition of slavery; the recognition of the subjects of the abolition of the subjects of the abolition of the subjects of the abolition of the subjects of the abol ave induced me heretofore to pursue the course I have done mine. My first resolution was to inquire into the transactions; my second, to ask whether the Executive had noticed them: that was all. But, in assigning the reasons why I subject of their petition. As long as I hold a seat on this Fovernment; but as I do not believe it can be, consistently offered them, it seems impossible for me to avoid some ref. floor; as long as my voice will continue to answer the feeloffered them, it seems impossible for the to avoid some reference to the nature of those transactions. I was actuated by no feeling of animosity against either of the parties. I though assassination should be the consequence.—
was characterizing only the transactions themselves; and I On the other hand, I have said this, not to contradict what I do not pledge myself not to change them on a full and free discussion in this House. I believe such a discussion to be the right of the petitioners. I do not say but, should be the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

terest of the country: at the other end of the Union, the question with them is, whether they shall not cast me at once to the winds, because I am not in favor of immediate abolition every where. There is one of their public prints ("The Friend of Man" I think it is called) which contains long argument to prove that I have done more wrong to the cause of abolition by stopping short of "immediatism," as they term it, than all the gentlemen from the Southern portion of the Union together.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, here rose, and said,—

These, sir, are important and interesting declarations; and as the honorable gentleman has sought this occasion of stating his true opinions upon the subject of abolition, Mr. T. supposed that he desired to keep nothing back. He (M. T.) therefore begged to ask the gentleman whether, when he said, with a special emphasis, that he would not vote for ab-olition in the District, it was not solely for the reason that and to guard their honor. I believe it is equally the duty of the Executive to notice those transactions, as the acts of a Minister of the United States at a foreign Court, and the acts of a high officer in the Navy of the United States.

Having said this, I hope it will be understood by the House and by the country that I cannot forbear to pursue the course I have heretofore pursued, as well in presenting petitions as in noticing those transactions.

I have now pothius farther to account for hat my present.

Higherts the first served to be less that the first served to be fast of the first served to be fast of the United States, and whether he did not hold the opinion that the General Government had the power to abolish slavery, not only in the District, but also in the States and Territories; and whether he would not vote for such a proposition of the course I have heretofore pursued, as well in presenting petitions as in noticing those transactions.

Higherts the first served to be less the less that the first served to the first served to be fast of the United States and whether he did not hold the opinion that the General Government had the power to abolish slavery, not only in the District, but also in the States and Territories; and whether he would not vote for such a proposition of the course I have heretofore pursued, as well in presenting petitions as in noticing those transactions.

High the transaction is the United States and whether he did not hold the opinion that the General Government had the power to abolish slavery, not only in the District, but also in the States and Territories; and whether he would not vote for such as a first proposition of the course I have here to be understood by the District, the United States are such as the Course I have here to be understood by the Course I have here to be understood by the Course I have here to be understood by the Course I have here to be understood by the Course I have here to be understood by the Course I have here to be understood by the Cour

Hitherto, the fear seemed to be lest I should go too far in these statements; now the gentleman says I do not go far Hayti. It is for that, more particularly, that I am challen-enough. Why, sir, to answer the question he has put to ged in the letter before me. For this I am threatened with me would take at least the lest of the day—perhaps two more days. I wish the geutleman to understand that if ever the House shall open that discussion, they shall then have my They relate to a country on whose government our citizens have claims of indemnity; in relation to which they have claims of indemnity; in relation to which they have certain rights; and in regard to which the commerce of the open for full and fair discussion. When that shall be done,

as an abolitionist; because I stopped short of "immediatism," for that all such persons were at once to be set down as ene-mies of the cause. That, sir, was the very ground of a serates of the cause. That sit, was the very ground of a se-cret opposition concerted against mo in my own district pre-vious to the late election, between the party in favor of the administration and that portion of the abolitionists who were not satisfied with my course. The administration party, se-cretly, without any nomination, but by a secret sympathy which unites them all, and which, I believe, received its first "Here is an abolition tickit;" and in this way "Here is an aboution teath; and in this way she had ever times as large an opposition to my election as had ever shown itself on previous occasion. Yes, sir; the adminis-tration of "Northern men and Southern principles" were independence of Hayti.

[Mr. W. Cost Johnson said he had presented a petition from citzens of Maryland on that subject.]

Sir, memorials in favor of it have not only come from Maryland, but from Virginia. What is it that they ask!—
The simple acknowledgment of a fact which you cannot undo or prevent, whether you acknowledge it or not. I do confess, that in the midst of all the agitation, and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation, and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation, and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation, and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and all the confess, that in the midst of all the agitation and the confess of the confess o live to see another election—but if I am, though I should be surry to lose their votes, I must abide the consequences. I have alone I will now present the consequences of the enough in the course of my life, and I must do it again. I am determined, at all events that they shall not misunderstand me. Some of their principal leaders do understand me perfectly well, and this declaration may save them some trouble, and me also. Sir, have done. I will now present the save them. ave done. I will now proceed to present the petitions I an

Mr. Adams then went on to present petitions, and wa followed by other gentlemen, in s

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE VOICE OF A DEMOCRAT.

The course of the Democratic leaders on the subject of Abolition, is waking up the indignation speechless. From the first, colonization appears of many honest men in their party. The following to have prospered only while basking in the smiles communication is from one of the oldest citizens in Clermont county, a member of that party. We hope that all over the state we shall soon have protests of the same kind going up, from those who abhor apostacy .- ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist.

DR. BAILEY, -I have lived in Clermont county nearly thirty-five years, and know that in early imes Clermont county was an ultra anti-slavery ounty. I have heard many of the early settler say, that they voted for Philip Gatch and James Sargent to represent this county in that conven ion which framed the constitution of Ohio, be cause each of these men had freed his slaves in the South, and sought an asylum in a land sacredly consecrated to freedom by the Ordinance of 1787 A good old Baptist laid off a town in this county s sarly as the year 1802, and, among other don tions, the record shows the following-"I also give two lots in said town, No. 80 and 108, for use of the regular Baptist church who do no hold slaves, nor commune at the Lord's table with those that do practice such tyranny over their fellow-creatures; for to build a house for the worship of Almighty God, and to bury the dead and no other use." The grantor of this ground, thus consecrated to freedom, was long ago buried in the same—peace to his ashes—and until "the dark spirit of slavery," lawless and reckless in its onward course, obliterate the record, with all remaining vestiges of human liberty, neither the man-seller nor the man-buyer nor their apologists can desecrate a sacred religious rite on that soil, thus dedicated to liberty.

The hand of time is fast removing the choice spirits of former days; men who revere the Bible the Declaration of Independence, and the Consti-tution of Ohio; but these men, if they choose, can leave a lasting memorial of their abhorrence of American Slavery.—Let each insert in his last will and testament a few sentences in relation to slavery; if they can do no more, they can bequeath their anti-slavery principles to their children and friends: it will be a rich legacy for future times.

The first press established in Clermont county was about the year 1812; and every press ever established in Clermont county before Mr. Van Buren became the favorite of the Democratic party, was, as far as I have any recollection, a decided anti-slavery press. The foul-mouthed Medary, (who now figures with Webb and Noah in whole-(who now figures with Webb and Noah in whole-sale Billingsgate standers,) once published a vice stature, in the period of a single human life. Was

him to say, that from and after the year 1828, he this enterprize? The stones of your streets, the sustained Jackson to the best of his ability, but very trees of your forests would cry out against while sustaining Jackson he shed showers of cro- you. Tell me not of difficulties and dangers; they codile tears over the horrors of slavery. I was an are all ghosts. The sense of grandeur is the parundeviating supporter of Gen. Jackson from 1824 ent of noble deeds." to the close of his administration, and voted for Mr. Van Buren as his successor. But when I voted for him, I had not read the Sherrod Williams Letter. It is my present belief, that Gen. Jackson never required his friends to become the pliant tools of slaveholders; and if Mr. Van Buren requires such service of his followers, he is a disgrace to the American name; and, instead of being ranked with the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, th Jave and Franklins of America, he ought to, and will, be ranked with the Catalines of antiquity. The serpentine course and political somersets of Medary and Hamer have led me to doubt the soundness of their present Master. Hamer long denounced Van Buren as a primitive federalist and a political swindler; but he took the stump on Van Buren's behalf on the eve of the election, and the outery of some was, "a bargain for office." And, when Jackson was president, Medary was a decided abolitionist. I have often, very often heard Medary say, that slavery and the slave trade, as he had seen it and known it to exist in the District of Columbia, was horrible and terrific beyond the power of description, and a most foul and pulluting stain on the American name; and that our slaveholding and slave-dealing degraded us throughour the world, as a nation of political hypocrites. The following is the beginning of a communi-

cation that appeared in the Ohio Sun, while Medary was editor: "Mr. Editor-Being sensible from numerous articles in your paper, that you distinguish between professed and practical philanthropy, I have reflected seriously on the subject of increasing that worst of all stains on our government, negro

slavery.

And the same communication ends thus: "This subject appears to me of so much in ortance, that I am surprised no one but yourself as sooner brought it before the public."

So Medary has the credit of calling public atention to that worst of all stains on our government. NEGRO SLAVERY; and is here complimented as a lover of practical philanthropy. Let it be remembered, that he often upbraided the Co-Ionization Society as a pack of hypocrites, for not exposing the horrors of the slave-trade between the states. "How art thou fallen, O Lucifer!"

January 24th, 1839

For the Philant's ropist. COLONIZATION AT THE CAPITAL.

Columbus, January 28, 1839. At the last winter session of the legislature, a number of the House of Representatives offered a resolution, to grant the use of their Hall one evening for a meeting of the State Colonization Society. It was objected, that it would place them under some obligation to give the same privilege to Aboitionists, in case of a similar application on theis part, and the resolution was promptly negatived. This winter, an extra effort was made. R. Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization Society, appeared in this city. Upon application, the use of the Representatives' Hall was granted, for a meeting of the State Society. (Wonder if the Abolitionists would stand any chance now?) Probably, a majority of the members of the legislature were in attendance, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city -half as many, perhaps, as assembled to hear Mr. Birney's lecture

on Abolition, two or three years ago, -and this, after printed notices had been posted up in the public places in the city. Upon the nomination of Col. Doherty, Judge Smith, the senator from Warren county, was called to the chair: when Mr. Flood,, the representative from Licking county, distinguished for his efforts to reject the petitions of the people, offered a series of resolutions approving and recommending the project of colonization, and resolving to revive and reorganize the Ohio State Society. It seems then, that the society has been dead, or at least of states and legislatures. It aims to exalt itself by public acts, and is seeking to augment its ener-

the efforts of states and legislatures to crush it. Mr. Gurley himself acknowledged, (though not publicly,) in my hearing, that the anti-slavery spirit at the North could never be put down; "because," said he, "there is too much of the spirit

of liberty among the people." Mr. G. addressed the meeting for about an hour

and a half. He confined himself chiefly to the history and objects of the American Society, and its present standing, with a particular account of the condition and prospects of Liberia, carefully avoiding all "peculiar" and "delicate" topics. He said nothing of the manner in which it affected American slavery, indulged in no denunciations against Abolitionists, but spoke temperately, eloquently; and, with a single exception, candidly hroughout his remarks. In some parts of his discourse, he did justice to the negro race. Seldom has it been my happiness to listen to a higher eulogium of this abused people. "They are men," said the speaker, warming with his subject, "they are men created in the image of God, stamped with with a dark complexion. As an old writer says, carved in ebony is as good as carved in ivory. They go out to be pioneers in the great work of civilizing Africa, to tame the beasts, scale her mountains, cultivate her deserts, to build republics after our own model, to thunder from her senates the arts of free government. The best good which this cause is to effect is, the waking up of the energies of the free black population of the country. They can do for themselves, what all the litionists in the country and all their real or pretended friends cannot do for them. It is their istory which is to be their highest honor." these the individuals, thought I, who are said to be a nuisance among us; naturally indolent, incapable of distinguishing themselves in the pursuits of civilized life? Are the deserts of Africa, her superstitions, her barbarism, so much easier to con-quer, than the prejudices of free republicans. Would the young republics of Africa, "after our own model," contain any "peculiar institutions," and would their slaves be of their own color, or

The resolutions were passed, and a committee of three appointed to superintend reviving and reorganizing. The meeting then adjourned until the evening of the 29th.

If an earthquake should be born at the next meeting. I will let you know.

"The sense of grandeur is the parent of noble

deeds."-Who can doubt it? Contemplate the immortal Flood, the great colonization-ally of Mr. Gurley. Did not this distinguished man, exalted by the grandeur of the colonization scheme, just a few days before, throw himself into the "imminent deadly breach," against the onset of-six poor colored men, who meekly prayed the Assembly to redress their grievances?-ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist. ABOLITION IN INDIANA.

Near Lawrenceburg, Ia., Jan. 18, 1839. Da. BAILEY,-Heretofore I have not been a

vriter for the Philanthropist, nor have I, until recently, been openly identified with the friends of that cause, which "is every where spoken against." But I have been led fully to the conclusion, that at this stage of the great moral contest, now in proress, it behoves every man, especially every christian, and above all every christian minister, to evince that he fears not the reproach of a righteous cause, and that he "despises the shame" of doing good. Even the slaveholders say, the time has arrived when all must take sides, "Whoso is not for us is against us." I have examined the declaration of sentiments of the Am. Anti-Slavery Socicty, and have endorsed them as my own. A few nonths since, I gave my name to a call for a convention to organize an anti-slavery society for the State of Indiana. On that occasion, I attended, and felt my hands strengthened, and my heart encourged to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." I have counted the cost, nd indeed it is well; for I find it strictly true, that light has no communion with darkness-righteousness no fellowship with unrighteousness,-"the children of the bond woman will persecute the children of the free." But let friends fail, an focs multiply and unite, I trust I shall ever be found standing in my lot to oppose the oppressions that are under the sun, of which I deem American slavery the most iniquitous and inexcusable.

Some time since, you published an account of the first meeting called in Dearborn county, for the purpose of organizing an anti-slavery society, at stone chaple of l'ast fork of Tanner's creek; at which time the friends of the cause were out-numbered, and overruled by a multitude from Lawrenceburg, and the adjacent borders of Kentucky. The menacing resolutions then adopted, and the indications of violent hostility shown by the enemies of human rights, have but fallen out for the furtherance of the cause. The friends of liberty nave lately attended in respectable and orderly congregations for several evenings, and heard with atention the convincing and encouraging lectures of Bro. L. D. Butts, on the subject of anti-slavery; nd have since met, and without any daring to molest or make them afraid, organized the Dearborn Co. Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of the proceedings of which I herewith send you for publi-

This Society is made up of men who, in general, are always prepared to 'give a reason of their hope'-to withstand and convince (confound) gainsayers. They are not to be awed out of their ights, nor deterred from the discharge of duty by the opposition and persecution of unreasonable In Ripley co., the friends of the cause are waking up to action. I have lately heard of the organization of a large and respectable society in the eastern part of the county, and one farther out in the county; I expect to attend the organization of another in a few days.

The necessity for agents to carry forward the work, is at the present time very great. Bro. Butts has labored incessantly, with all the courage of a man who feels the worth of truth, and with a good degree of success, since he entered on his agency; and yet the field seems hardly entered. I rejoice to learn from Bro. Birney, that at our request, the Executive Committee of the parent Society have lately commissioned Bro. A. T. Rankin agent for this State. It is earnestly hoped that Providence will speedily open his way fully into the work. I should have said that our County Society-has

taken efficient measures for the establishment of an anti-slavery library at Manchester. 'The liberality with which this object has been contributed to, is worthy of all praise. I trust that soon we shall be able to keep upa depository, embracing all the publications of the parent Society. Yours for the oppressed,

JNO. CLARKE. Cor. Sec. Ia. A. S. Soc.

DEARBORN CO. (Ia.) A. S. SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice, the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Dearborn co., met at the stone chaole. East fork of Tanner's creek, on Tuesday, anuary 1st, 1839.

The meeting being called to order by Jno. Clarke, S. H. Hansell was called to the chair, and John Hansell-and John Cleaves chosen secretaries. After prayer by Jno. Clarke, L. D. Butts addressed the meeting in a very able and impressive manner on the subject of slavery—its tendencies, and the advantages which would result from mmediate emancipation.

The following declaration of sentiments and onstitution were then submitted by Jno. Clarke. Whereas, God has made made man in his own mage and likeness, to have dominion over every living thing upon the face of the earth, and of claration of American Independence asserts, that all men are free and equal, and endowed of God certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, American slavery reduces a man from the high station in which God placed him, to the condition of a chattle, and puts him under the en-tire control of another;—him, whom God deisgued solely for himself, and also strips him of all those rights with which he is invested by his Creator, and whereas, no modification of it can alter its character, so that it shall not be essentially wrong-being an evil in itself, under all circumstances.

whether religious, moral, political or pecuniary; and whereas, we hold that, although we have no right to interfere with it by direct legislation, except in those Territories and that District over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, still the mind of the slaveholder can be approached with the truth; and whereas, we hold it to be our duty to our fellow men, to rebuke sin and not suffer evil upon them; our duty to the slave, to try by all lawful means to rid him from grievous oppresan evil, and our duty to God to hasten forward the sion; our duty to our country to remove so coming of His Kingdom:

Therefore, we agree to form ourselves into a Society for these objects, and to be governed by the following Constitution.

The Constitution is the same as that adopted by the State Society, with the exception of such alterations 28 suit it to a County Society, auxiliary to the State Society. The Preamble and Const tution being received by the meeting, it was agreed that it be considered article by article, beginning with the preamble. Having been thus considered and discussed, and the question arising upon its adoption as a whole, it was unanimously agreed

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for this Society. Whereupon, Thos. Smith, Thos. Eubanks, and Wm. Smith, were appointed said committe. During their absence, L. D. Butts offered the follow ing, which after being discussed was unanimonsly adopted.

Resolved. That the means proposed by the Am. A. S. S. for the abolition of slavery, are the best possible means for bringing about this most desira-ble end; and the magnitude of the cvil, is a sure pledge of its speedy downfall.

Resolved, That we regard the anti-slavery cause as one in which philanthropy, patriotism and religion do most happily concur.

Resolved. That Congress, by refusing to receive netitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has not only infringed upon the constitutional rights of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of gricvances. but has also shown a preference for slavery, over than freedom; and for this, has offered a reason . which is contradicted by the records of almost every session since the Constitution was adopted. The committee to nominate officers, reported the following, which was adopted.

Wm. Wymond, President; James Murray, Vice President: - Tufts, 2d V. Pres.; John Cleaves, Corr. Sec.: John Hansell, Rec. Sec.; Thos. Smith. Treasurer: Jno. Clarke, M. E. Ewbank, Richard Hansell, John Collier, Charles Elder, Executive Committee.

On motion, Resolved, 'That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the Political Beacon, at Lawrenceburg, and the Philanthropist, at Cincinnati. On motion, adjourned to meet upon the call of

the Executive Committee. FRANCIS H. HANSELL, Ch'n.

JOHN HANSELL, } Secretaries. JOHN CLEAVES,

For the Philanthropist. COLONIZATION AT THE CAPITAL.

Columbus, Feb. 4, 1839. The second meeting was held, according to apattended Mr Carloy address meeting for about half an hour. He commenced by recapitulating the points considered in his former address, and proposed to add somewhat. saving, however, that he should "divest the subject of all extraneous circumstances." I queried what he meant by this. Was it the influence of the scheme on American slavery and American prejudice, the manifold and opposite motives of its supporters, its amalgamation of all characters, and principles, and opinions, and all the objections against it as exerting an unhappy influence on our own country? I these were the "extraneous circumstances," he would do wisely to divest the subject of them if he could. But it cannot be done; for they go with, and cannot be separated from, the subject. He proceeded to speak of the benefits of the plan to Africa. and to such of the colored population of the United States as shall go thither, keeping clear, like a cautious and experienced pilot, of those dangerous rocks of "extraneous circumstances." Why he kept so studiously aloof from those points I could not imagine, unless it was, that a knowledge at the South of his supporting the plan at the North as a means of removing slavey, would offend those of its southern friends who uphold it as a bulwark of judgment, unless swayed by some favorite object, slavery, by carrying off the troublesome free blacks among them. Once, indeed, he approached that dangerous coast; andiaster a little skilful manœuvring, which amounted to a mere expression of his opinion, that colonization would not operate unfavorably upon slavery, -that if he were an abolitionist he would still support this enterprise,-he suddenly tacked and stood for Africa again. Africa, Africa, seemed to be the only spot on earth where intellect wrapped in a black complexion could be developed, "Here their minds know no thing of the spirit of freedom-nothing of its magic Alas! he did not tell why. Whether of the spirit or substance, they do know enough, as facts daily proclaim, to make freedom, hampered and shackled, and oppressed, as it is, a thousand times preferable to slavery. But gradualism was the thing. "All the operations of nature were slow and gradual. The colony was not in a con. dition to receive great numbers at once. There never had been a time when it would have been proper to land six thousand people at a time on its shore. Of five thousand emigrants transported thither from this country, twelve or fifteen hundred were slaves." How is this? The exclusive object of the society, its constitution declares to be colonizing with their own consent, free people of color. A master emancipates his slaves on condition of their going to Africa. If by this act they are free, they can decline the proffered kindness of the Society, and cannot be forced back into slavery. If they are not free, the society cannot colonize them, without transcending its constitutional limits. But their owners can hold them if they refuse to go, and the society does take and transport them under these circumstances. This smells strongly of "intermeddling with the peculiar insti-What do colonizationists say to this? "The germ of a republic has been planted on the shores of Africa," said Mr. G. "That country will he opened to the commercial world. Its people will bring to our marts, camwood, ivory, and fee, and exchange them for our productions.' Then we must form commercial treaties with the

the complexion of its inhabitants. In short, the old society was resuscitated, the eld constitution with an unimportant alteration adopted, and a new set of officers elected. A word about the novel mode of operating in this that object. ousiness of getting up a colorlization society. The most prominent individuals all over the state ected, their names written down for vicepresidents, managers, &c. elected, and put in the newspapers, without any consultation with the

black African Republics, and they will send their

black ministers plenipotentiary and consuls, to mingle with the society of our national metropolis,

and command the respectful consideration to which

their rank and official character entitle them. If

any thing like this occurred to the speaker's mind.

he doubtless thought also of the sister Republic of

Hayti, of the obstinate refusal of our government

independent government, for no earthly reason but

neither. This is of no great consequence, as their names go out to the world as the actors and supporters of the scheme, and their influence and weight of character all go in its favor. Some of the officers, I have strong reasons to believe, have serious doubts of the usefulness of the society, and will refuse to act. They are not exceedingly inherent for enticing slaves to leave their lawful owners and thankful, I suspect, for being forced into such a 'peculiar" position, without any consent of theirs. Prodigious efforts are making—an address to the people of Ohio is forthcoming—the Hon. Thomas Ewing, and the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, have been sent for, to colighten us on the subject. It was proposed, I understand, to have one of the Kentucky commissioners speak on the occasion. This, however, did not meet the concurrence of the sagacious ones. If all these things are done in good faith and sincerity, I rejoice to see them. It will stir up the spirit of discussion. Colonization will be thoroughly investigated, so will the other scheme, immediate emancipation. Even the presence and exertions of the delegates from the Kentucky Legislature will stir up a spirit which had been dormant before, and which, when once aroused, cannot again be lulled to sleep. All this will surely draw attention to the great subject, and nduce investigation; and this is all that is wanted. We have nothing to fear from error of opinion, while reason is left free to combat it. Ego.

For the Philanthropist. SLAVERY AND THE PULPIT.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1, 1839. Dr. Bailey, -Since mob law has thrown down its bloody sceptre, it has become an eventful time in Cincinnati, on the subject of human freedom Prominent men begin to buckle on their armor and take sitles in open contest, between liberty and the vilest despotism the world ever knew. who should be foremost in a moral contest that must decide the fate of millions of our race, either for freedom and intelligence, or for infamy and sorrow still deeper, but the ministers of the gospel,those who profess to follow Him as their pattern who came "to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at libe ty them that are bruised?" And some in the spirit of their heavenly Master, do preach deliverance to the captives, and liberty to them that are bruised. But there are others who preach slavery, and make its bands stronger. Among the ministers of the Gospel are found the champions of slavery, whether they intend it so or not; for to the lips that should keep knowledge, all look for the correct exposition of God's word; and when ministers say that God has established slavery, and no where condemned it in his word, on them rests the responsibility of its continuance. One proclaims to his congregation, that slavery is an ordinance of Heaven, and says, "that the Scriptures recognise the lawfulness the relation of master and servant (slave, he says, it should be rendered), as clearly as that of parent and child, or husband and wife." Another gives it still higher sanctity and honor; and not conten that it should be confined to this groveling earth, exalts it to a place in heaven. And following out his doctrine, all of them "which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, and are therefore before the Throne of God, and serve him day and night in his Temple," are made to pointment, for the purpose of reviving and reor- bear the degrading name of slaves; and the blessed ganizing the Ohio State Colonization Society. It Son of God is made a triffer when he says, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed;" for all are slaves.

There was, most likely, some difference intended, between the slavery of heaven, and that of the Southern States. But no one can separate from slavery, the idea of involuntary degrading servi-It is its essential element, and there is an instinct in the breast of every human being that revolts at the idea of being a slave.

Have I given a wrong representation? The reader may judge. Rev. S. W. Lynd, of the Ninth st. Baptist Church, said before his congregation last Sabbath, in his exposition of "Paul a servant of Jesus Christ," that the word translated servant in the New Testament, is a Greek word which always means slave, -the entire property of another. Paul, he said, was therefore a slave, and all christians are slaves. Now, having heard that exposition of the word, translated servant, so many times as I have, from the same pulpit, within a few months. I cannot avoid the conviction that it is designed to benefit slavery. And does the sinking cause of slavery require the Bible to be thus pressed in to its aid, to make it respectable? The exposition cannot be true. No one in his sober can for a moment believe, that, when primitive christianity had spread its uncompromising principles of justice and equality, fresh from the lips of its great Fountain and his apostles, there was no service but involuntary slavery, and no servants but such as were bought and sold as property. It is a libel on the self-denying lives of the first christians, to charge them with the injustice and oppression of holding their fellow-beings as slaves in violation of the whole spirit of the Gospel, and when they had just heard their Lord and Master say, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and show by the "man who fell among thieves," that the despised and needy are our neighbors; and when, in the face of persecution, they had left all for the name of Jesus, and were ready and exposed to seal with their lives, their strict adherence to the doctrines and precepts which he had taught It cannot be therefore, that the Greek word doulos always means slave.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, February 12, 1839.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR, Transmitting a Communication from Mesers. Morehed

and Smith, Commissioners from Kentucky. EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

WILSON SHANNON.

To the General Assembly of Ohio: GENTLEMEN:—I berewith transmit to you, a communica-tion from the Hon. James T. Morehead, and the Hon. J. Speed Smith, commissioners appointed by the State of Ken-tucky, under resolutions passed by the legislature of that

State, January 4th, 1839; a copy of which has been hereto our honorable body. Having but or cation, it is sent to the Senate. fore transmitted to your he

COMMUNICATION.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Columbus, Jan. 26, 1839 SIR—In conformity with a joint resolution of the Genera Assembly of Ohio, of which we have been notified by a com-nittee of the two houses, appointed for that purpose, we mittee of the two houses, appointed for that purpose, we have the honor to submit to your Excellency, and through you to both branches of the General Assembly, the follow-

you to both branches of the General Assembly, the londwing communication:

We avail ourselves of the occasion to assure your Excellency, and the legislature and the people of Ohio, of the deep solicitude which is felt by the constituted authorities and people of Kentucky, for the preservation of the most harmonious intercourse between the two States, and that it was with the view of manifesting, in the most decisive manner, their high consideration of the value and importance of that intercourse, that the undersigned have been deputed to solicit in person from the legislature of Ohio, the adoption of such measures as will contribute to the accomplishment of to recognize its nationality, or treat with it as an such measures as will contribute to the accomp

Independently of these assurances, if any thing were wan-ting to satisfy Ohio of the sincere desire of the people of Kentucky, to cultivate and cherish the most cordial fraternal relations with the citizens of her sister states, it will be found in the language of the preamble of the resolutions which have been communicated to your Excellency, and which the newspapers, without any consultation with the persons themselves, or knowing positively whether they are in favor of colonization or abolition, or Assembly of Kentucky therein declare, "that the preserva

remit legislation of our sister states, bordering on the north side of the river Ohio, the laws of Kentucky inflicting inside of the river Ohio, the laws of the river Ohio, the laws of the river Ohio, the laws of the river of the attention of the extendent the extendent of the restation of the attention of the sixth section of the attention of one one sixtuation and reclamation of orgitives from labor, and the river one of the river one of the river one of the river of the river one of the river one of the river one of the river of the river one of the river one of the river one of the river of the river one of the river one of the river one of the river of zens, or and, ussist of content them after they have reacted the borders of another state, without rendering themselves amenable to our laws;" and after expressing their "full confidence in the justice, good feeling and comity of the legislatures of our sister states, bordering on the Ohio river," latures of our sister states, bordering on the Ohio river," and their full persuasion that "they will be disposed to provide all needful enactments to prevent evil disposed persons, who may shelter themselves within their jurisdiction, from violating the penal enactments of the State of Kentucky, or in any manner aiding or assisting the slaves of our citizens in making their escape, after they shall have reached the borders of said State," they proceed to declare by resolution, that commissioners be appointed to proceed forthwith to the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, to make such the seat-of government of the State of Ohio, are now as they have ever been, such as should exist between kindred communities—proud of their affinity and mutually solicitous to preserve unbroken the ties that unite them as members of a common political family. To strengthen those ties by habits of kindly intercourse; by mutual offices af courtesy and respect, and above all, by acts of substantial justice, is no less the interest than the pleasure sage of an act to prevent evil disposed persons, residing within the jurisdictional limits of Ohio, from enticing away the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky, or aiding, assisting or ed States passed an act entitled, 'an act respecting fugitives

trongest ties of fraternity and friendship. Late developave attracted the a tention of the good citrzens, both of Dhio and Kentucky, to the existence of an organized planof operations, by means of which, after the slaves of the citiens of Kentucky are enticed from their owners, they are first concealed and afterwards conveyed through the St of Ohio to the British northwestern dominions, with such secresy and despatch as to elude, at once, detection and parsuit. Deeply impressed with the delicacy of the subject, the General Assembly of Kentucky have deemed that they could, in no stronger manner, indicate their attachment and affection for her sister State, whose citizens are in habits of faily intercourse, social and commercial, with hers, than by approaching in a mode the most respectful and conciliatory, the executive and legislative departments of the government of Ohio, and soliciting from the representatives of her en-lightened and intelligent people, the interposition of such laws as will effectually forestall collision, by protecting those rights of property which are guaranteed to the citizens of Kentucky by the constitution of the United States, as well as their own. The General Assembly was the less reluctant to express its wishes on a subject so full of interest to their constituents, because no doubt was entertained by them, that the movement would be met, on the part of Ohio, in the spirit of reciprocal conciliation, and with the same patriotic determination to repress, by all constitutional means in her tendency to discord and excitement; comity of Ohio;" and that, although complaints may exist as to the conduct of particular individuals, no other opinion revails among the people of Kentucky, than that the great ody of the citizens of Ohio, regard with deep concern and body of the citizens of Onio, regard with neep concern and strong disapprobation, every authorized aggression upon the rights of property of a sister State, however widely they may differ as to the propriety of the institution by which those rights are acknowledged and secured.

The step which Kentucky has in this instance thought i most expedient to adopt, is sanctioned by at least one dis-tinguished example of the legislative intercourse of other States, having in view the object of adjusting, on terms of mutual satisfaction, the identical relations between those States, which it is now the desire of Kentucky to establish on firm and friendly basis between Ohio and herself, A Maryland passed a resolution, appointing three com sioners or deputies, to the legislatures of the states of Penn-sylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, "with authority to nerotiate with said legislatures, for the purpose of procuring such aid, by legislative provisions, or otherwise, as may be most effectual for the recovery of persons bound to, or ow-ing service or labor to citizens of Maryland, who have herere absconded, or who shall hereafter abscond" from the

The contemporaneous legislation of these three States, winces how cheerfully and how fully the requests of the hem is a sufficient commentary on the policy of the laws,he undersigned, would very respectfully invite the atten-on of the legislature of Ohio, to an outline of the provisrovided in the most ample manner, and in terms not mate-

for their arrest.

The acts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey inflicted heavy enalties upon the officer who should refuse to execute the occas, and further provided, that "when the fugitive should be brought before the judge agreeably to the provisons of the act, and either party should make oath or affirmation in writing, that he or she is not prepared for trial, by reason of the absence of some material witness, whom he or she shall name, it shall and may be lawful, unless security satsafactory to the said judge be given for the appearance of the said fugitive on a day certain, to commit the said fugitive to the common jail for safe keeping, there to be detained at the said lugitive shall be brought before film by habeas corpus, in the court house of the proper county, or in term time at the chambers of the said judge, for final hearing and adjudication:" and bonds were required to be given by the respective parties under the circumstances specified in the

The act of the legislature of Delaware imposed penalties of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a period no less than three, nor more than six months, besides subject ing to an action for damages, those who should obstruct the sheriff, or constable, or claimant, in the execution of the process of arrest, or rescue, or aid, or abet the rescue of the gittve, or who should assemble together with intention to interrupt the officer or claimant in the due execution of the rw; and it was further enacted, "that if any suspi ored person shall be taken up travelling in or through this government, without having a sufficient pass, signed by some justice or proper officer of the place from whence he or she came, approved and renewed by some justice of the pead in the parts through which such person hath travelled, o hall not otherwise be able to give a good and satisfac account of him or herself, to the justice before whom he o she shall be brought, such person shall, by the said justic be committed to the jail of the county where he or she shall be taken up, and be deemed to be, and dealt withal, as a run-

Such is a rapid sketch of some of the promin of the legislation of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jer-sey, twelve years ago;—and when those laws are considered in pari materia with the act of Congress of 1793, which will presently he more particularly adverted to, it will not ture of Maryland was sufficiently satisfactory. The analy sis is submitted, without further comment, to the enlighted consideration of the General Assembly of Ohio.

We now proceed to examine the facilities which are af-We now proceed to examine the facilities which are al-orded by the act of Congress, and by the laws of Ohio, for he recovery of fugitives from labor, from other States, and he capacity of their respective provisions for the security and protection of the rights of the citizens of Kentucky. Preliminary to the proposed examination, the undersign may be permitted very respectfully to observe, without en-eroaching in any degree upon a topic which is too delicate for them to discuss, and which for other obvious reasons besides its want of connexion with the subject before them, they have

lightened views of national policy—strong considerations of regard to the permanence of our political institutions,—would seem to require the adoption of such nemedial and preventive measures, as in the deliberate judgment of the taw-making powers of the States, will be calculated to close the state, without rendering themselves amenable to our laws,? No penalties are imposed either for the prevention or punishment of that class of offences, to which the undersigned are instructed in an especial manner to solicit that the state of the green law and the representations to the Governor and legislature of that State, of substantial justice, is no less the interest than the pleasure in relation to the subject of the resolutions, as may be an of both. Such the undersigned are warranted in asserting, thorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth; and that are the views and wishes of the people of Kentucky; and they be especially directed respectfully to suggest the pass such they believe to be, those of the Legislature, and people On the 12th February, 1793, the Congress of the Unit-

concealing them after they shall have reached the borders from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their of that State; and also the passage of an act providing more masters.' It was passed with the view of carrying into efficient and certain means for re-capturing and bringing effect that provision of the constitution of the United States, way absconding slaves by their masters or legally author. which declares that 'no person held to service or labor in zed agent."

one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another,
In calling the attention of the legislature of Ohio, to the shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be subject of the foregoing resolution, and soliciting for it, their respectful and deliberate consideration, the undersigned dup on claim of the party to whom such service or labor would remark, that the injuries sustained by the citizens of Kentucky, inhabiting the counties bordering on the Ohio of the territory of the United States north-west of the river river, adjacent to this State, by the loss of their slaves, have Ohio, had declared in substance the same thing; and the ceased to be confined to a small number of persons. Facts, third and fourth sections of the act of Congress of 1793, within the personal knowledge of the representatives of those counties, and communicated to the legislature in numerous memorials of the people, leave no doubt that losses are felt to an alarming extent, threatening, in the absence of a more efficient legislation, not only to lessen the value, but the claim of the party to whom such service or labor was due, should, with adequate promptness and efficiency, be assorted and sustained. The third section of the act emperor of the service or labor of spirit to endanger, materially, the tenure of that species of proper-ty in many of the counties of the Commonwealth, and to excite disaffection and disturbance among citizens of a common confederacy who should feel themselves allied by the or district courts of the United States, residing or being ments, moreover, of a character so conspicuous as to require within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city, from the undersigned no more than a bare allusion to them, or town corporate, wherein the arrest shall be made, and or town corporate, wherein the arrest shall be made, and upon satisfactory proof, either by oral testimony or affidavit aken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or ter ritory, that the person so arrested does owe, under the law of the state from which the fugitive escaped, labor or service to the claimant, it is made the duty of the judge or nagistrate, to give a certificate thereof to such which shall be a sufficient warrant for the removal of the ugitive to the state from which he or she has fled.

The fourth section imposes a penalty of five hundred do lars, to be recovered by and for the benefit of the claimant pon 'any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in scizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue seigning of affesting such lugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid; saving to the person claiming such labor or service his right of action for or on account of such injuries or either of them.

Thus stood then, and stands now, the act of Congress of 1793. The most cursory examination of it will satisfy the general assembly of Ohio, that it furnishes no remedy for

the causes of complaint set forth in the preamble and reso-lutions of the general assembly of Kentucky.

I. It makes no provision for the punishment of the offence of decoying or enticing the slave from the service of his owner by the thousand influences which may be brought between the citizens of the two States. The undersigned are peculiarly gratified to be able to add, in the emphatic language of the resolution under which they act, that "the confidence of Kentucky, is full, in the justice, good feeling and of escape, after the fugitive has set his foot upon the soil of Ohio and becomes the subject of her jurisdiction. And 3. Whatever room there may be for a liberal construction, it overlooks in terms the provisions which are contained in he statutes of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for ing the fugitive a reasonable time in the custody of the law until the proof which the act requires of ownership and identity can be procured by the claimant. It must be obvious to your Excellency and the legislature, that such as those are indispensable to the preservation provisions as those are indispensable to the preservation of the rights of the citizens of the states, to protect which the hiw of Congress was passed, and of the peaceful inter-course of the states, whose positions in proximity to each other expose their respective inhabitants to personal contact

> Having shown the insufficiency of the act of Congress prevent the invasion of the citizens of the slaveholding ates, and that it does not answer the purpose of certain and efficient reclamation of fugitives from labor as contem-plated by the constitution, the undersigned now ask the at tention of the general assembly to the municipal regulation of Ohio upon the same subject. dation of the state of Ohio commenced as early

The legislation of the state of Unio commences at 1804, 'An act to regulate black and mulatto persons at 1804, 'An act to regulate black and mulatto persons in the first in the seri f her enactments. By the first section of that act it is de clared, that 'no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this state, unless he or she shall fire produce a fair certificate from some court within the United States of his or her actual freedom.' The second section requires persons of color residing in Ohio, to enter their names and the names of their children in the clerk's office of the county in which they may reside, to be recorded by tion of the legislature of Ohio, to an outline of the provisions, which even at a period of comparative exemption from excitement on the question of slavery, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey deemed it advisable to adopt for the security of the rights of property of the citizens of a sister state. The act of Congress of 1793, "respecting fugitive from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their freedom. By the third section, 'no person or persons, was employ, any black or mulatto person, unless such black or mulatto person shall have one of the certificates as a afore-masters," was then, as it is now, in force. Its leading provisions were nevertheless engrafted into those laws of the states alluded to, which were enacted at the instance of Masters alluded to, which were enacted at the instance of Masters and additional facilities were furnished by them. states alluded to, which were enacted at the instance of Ma-tryland; and additional facilities were furnished by them, and the owner, if any there be, and shall moreover pay the owner, if any there be, of such black or mulatto person, the sum of 50 cents for overy day he, she, or they shall in any wise employ, harbor provided in the most ample manner, and in terms not materials. oroyided in the most ample manner, and in terms not mate-ially unlike, for their recovery and identification, even to the prescribing of the form of the warrant that should issue the prescribing of the form of the warrant that should issue thereof. The fourth section imposes a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, upon every one who shall harbor or secrete any black or mulatto persons, the property of any person what ever, or shall in anywi e hinder or prevent the lawful own ever, or new terms from retaking or possessing his or her black or mulatto servant or servants. The fifth section requires that the certificate specified in the first section shall be recorded within two years, in the clerk's office of the county which the certificated person intends to reside, and that the clerk shall certify the recording of it. The sixth section isfactory to the said judge be given for the appearance of the said fugitive to an aday certain, to commit the said fugitive to the common jail for safe keeping, there to be detained at the expense of the owner, for such time as the said judge shall think reasonable and just, and to a day certain; when the said fugitive shall be brought before him by habeas corpus, in the court house of the proper courts were thereby authorized 'to apply upon making satisfactory proof that such black or mulatto person or persons is the property of him or her who applies, to any associate judge, or justice of the peace within this state,' and the associate judge or justice was 'empowered and required by his precept to direct the sheriff or constable to arrest such black or public person or persons and deliver the same in the nulatto person or persons, and deliver the same in the ounty or township where such officers shall reside, to the county or township where such officers shall reside, to the claimant or claimants, or his or her agent or agents, for which service the sheriff or constable shall receive such compensation as they are entitled to receive in other cases for similar services; and the seventh section imposes a penalty of one thousand dollars upon "any person or persons who shall attempt to remove or shall remove from the state, or who shall aid and assist in removing contrary to the provisions of this act, any black or mulatto person or persons without first proving, as hereinbefore directed, that he, she, or they is or are legally entitled so to do; the penalty to be recovered by action of debt, qui tam, or indictment; and the person offending is made liable also to the action of the party aggrieved. oarty aggrieved.
On the 25th January, 1807, an act was passed to ame

the preceding act. Its principal provisions regulate the terms on which persons of color 'shall be permitted to emigrate into and settle in this state;' and the third section attaches penalties for the offence of harboring or concealing any such persons as shall, contrary to the provisions of the first section, fail to give bond and security for their good behavior, and moreover for the support of such emigrants, in case they shall be found in any township in the state, unable to support them.elves. The fifth and last section repeals so much of the act entitled an act to regulate black

or mulatto persons, as is contrary to this act, together with the airth session thereof.

The preceding summary comprises, the undersigned believe, the substance of the legislation of Ohio, relative to fugitives from labor or service in other states. The object in submitting it so much in detail is to show at a single

cy, with the constitutional rights and interests of another,—
Disputes among brethren, while they are, in general, the
most implacable after they have ripened into collision, are
yet not difficult of adjustment before that collision takes
pisce; and it would seem to the undersigned, to be the part
of wisdom as well as patriotism, to guard against the consequences of dissatisfaction, by obviuting the causes that produce it. Happily for the repose and prosperity of both in all probability deem it necessary to adopt any other provi-sions than those which the subsisting interests to be affected by their interposition, seemed to require. If the Congress of the United States could have anticipated other causes of interruption between the states, or other impediments besides those for which it was their purpose by the terms of the act of 1793 to provide a remedy, to the secure and unmolested enjoyment of those rights of property recognized, as well by the ordinance of 1787 as by the constitution of the United States, no doubt, we apprehend, can exist that that act would have gone the whole length, and covered the whole ground of protection. It remains for the states themselves, animated by motives of lofty patriotism, superior to all temporary influences, and regardful alone of their high obligations to the whole Union, so to shape their lerislation as, by removing to an immeasurable distance all possible causes of disaffection and discontent, to perpetuate the harmony that now exists between them. In the pursuit and advancement of that benign object, and in sup-port of those great principles on which the constitution and the Union rest, there ought to be—there will not-cannot be, but one party. The attitude in which Ohlo and Kentucky now stand, interesting and responsible as it is, s nevertheless in many respects an enviable attitude. And however the acknowledgment may touch their feelings of state pride, the undersigned are constrained to own, that It requires no deep philosophy to understand the position of Ohio is the more enviable of the two. She now has it in her power, by a single act of confin of the conservative principles of the constitution, to establish a precedent which, while it will be highly honorable to herself and gratifying to Kentucky, will claim the ac quiescence of her sister states on a most important and de licate subject of national concernment,—a precedent which will convince the world, that however fierce and angry may be our conflicts with each other in the field of ical warfare, there is a common cause which brings us all together—levels the distinctions of party—and sinks every other into the proud character and title of American citi zens-the cause of the Union and the constitution. That she will nobly acquit herself of the obligations which that position imposes, Kentucky does not for a moment hesitate

> It remains for the undersigned, in compliance with the instructions of the general assembly of Kentucky, to suggest to the general assembly of Ohio, the passage of an act to prevent evil-disposed persons, residing within the ju-risdictional limits of Ohio, from enticing away the slaves of tng them after they shall have reached the limits of that state; and to solicit also the passage of an act providing more efficient and certain means for re-capturing and bringing away absconding slaves by their masters, or legally au-

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to xpress their high consideration and respect for the general assembly of Ohio, together with their profound acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy of their reception ners from Kentucky;

And have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest regard, Your Excellency's obedient servants, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, To his Excellency Wilson Shannon

Remarks by the Editor.

missioners of Kentucky to the Legislature of Ohio. It is just such a document as we expected,-full of words, barren of facts, and entirely inconclusive as to the rightfulness of the claims of the sister state. When demands are made by one sovereign power on another for reparation or prevention of injury, the grievance complained of should be clearly defined, and the fuct of its exstence established by adequate proof. Were the United States' government to lay complaints before the British court, for certain injuries said to be sustained by American citizens; and, in proof that they were committed by British subjects, alege the simple fact of their existence, and appeal to certain "developments of a character so conpicuous as to require only a bare allusion to them," what would be thought of the wisdom of its dipomacy? Would the British government listen to complaints, in support of the justness of which no evidence should be offered? Would it not, with becoming indignation, instantly reject demand for reparation made under such circum- right for christians to obey pagan rulers? Jesus stances? The conduct of our government in the supposed case would not be more absurd and ofensive, than is the conduct of these authorized

gents of Kentucky. The commissioners, in a formal communicaion to the Legislature of Ohio, complain of losses No matter what was the character of the magissustained by citizens of Kentucky, and charge trate or the kind of government; even though a them on certain citizens of this state. Surely a Nero sat upon the throne. "Let every soul be charge so grave ought to be supported by abun- subject unto the higher powers. For there is no dant evidence. But is it thus supported? Do power but of God: the powers that be are ordained they adduce a single proof in support of a single of God." Christians were therefore bound to be allegation made by them against our fellow-citi- obedient and faithful subjects, without regard to the zens? The sum and substance of their accusa- character of the government. When taxed, they tions and evidence are embraced in one sentence. were not to inquire whether it was for a right or "Late developments, moreover, (say they,) of a wrong object: their simple duty was to assent character so conspicuous as to require from the to the requisition. And, when an enemy invaded indersigned no more than a bare allusion to them, their country, the call of the government was to be have attracted the attention of the good citizens, obeyed: their duty was to fight under its banners. both of Ohio and Kentucky, to the existence of To this commandment to be subject to the higher an organized plan of operations, by means of which, after the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky are enticed from their owners, they are first con- law of God, they were to obey God rather than cealed, and afterwards conveyed through the state of Ohio, to the British north-western dominions, with such secresy and despatch as to clude at once detection and pursuit."

The very fact that these commissioners dare to nake such charges, without a single accompanyexpect our legislature will be more influenced slavery. The relation of servitude (slavery) was ed with any circumstances which could bring to reminded his hearers that he was speaking of slaves, light the existence of this grand machinery for but this term he avoided using, because "so offenrunning off slaves, they would not have mention- sive." He then quoted the passages that Mr. ed them specially, and dwelt on them with em- Smylie had quoted before him, from Colossians, phasis? They must have known, that the great Ephesians, Timothy and Peter, enjoining obediobject was, to prove that such an organization was ence and fidelity upon servants. He availed himin existence; for, this proved, the legislature could self of the argument of his Southern brother, not hesitate for a moment in granting their de- drawn from the conduct of St. Paul towards the mands. But have they done this? No, nor at- Ephesians. Paul, in bidding farewell to the eltempted it. They merely state, that "late de- ders of the church at Ephesus, called on them to quire from the undersigned no more than a bare ken to them the truth-how he had kept back in submitting it so much in detail is to show at a single view, how inadequate is the protection it affords to the interests of the slaveholding states. It fornishes, as will be seen, no remedy at all for the injuries, which the citizens of Kentucky have of late so extensively experienced at the hands of evil-disposed persons in Obio. who, to adopt the language of the general assembly of Kentucky, 'availing themselves of their residence within the jurisdiction of anallusion to them," have, attracted public attention nothing that was profitable to them, but had "shew-

tion even remotely to touch, that broad and en- other state,' 'entice away the slaves of our citizens, or aid, thing, but a base plot concocted by certain men in Kentucky, to entrap and ruin an innocent citizen of Ohio. So well satisfied are we with the "developments" on this trial, that we shall supply the members of our legislature with copies of the pamphlet, in which the whole case is reported. We wish them to see the testimony of Perrigo and Greathouse, and the letter of Mahan. Let them judge for themselves. What other developments the commissioners had in their eve we know not. except the important announcement made a few months since in the Warsaw Patriot, that the Abolitionists of Cincinnati were about helping off a whole county full of slaves!

The truth is, slaves are men; though slaveholders seem to have forgotten it. Human nature loves liberty and abhors slavery. Kentucky is a slave state: Ohio is a free one. Between them is nothing but a river, easily passed. By crossing it, and travelling prudently a few hundred miles, slaves may secure their liberty forever. Aware of these facilities for escape, especially as the papers all around them have again and again announced, that a fugitive cannot be recovered who has once put foot in Ohio, slaves naturally fall into the habit of running away. Hence, in the language of the commissioners, "the injuries sustained by the citizens of Kentucky, inhabiting the counties bordering on the Ohio river, and adjacent parts, by the loss of their slaves. have ceased to be confined to a small number of persons." There is nothing strange in all this. why such effects should follow such a condition of things. Slaves, we repeat, are men, and have legs. 'They have the motives, and locomotives to make their escape; and while Kentucky is a slave state and Ohio a free one, they will escape. One of two things, then, must be done,-Ohio must give up her free labor institutions, or Kentucky abolish her slavery. Then, and not till then; will the causes of discord between us be removed.

The commissioners point to the examples of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The laws of Ohio are already more severe than those of the two former states: and surely they do not propose the action of Delaware on this subject as a pattern for Ohio! Have they forgotten that Delaware is a slave state? It is perfectly in. harmony with slavery, that a colored person, one mere suspicion, should be taken up, and, if unable to produce a pass, be committed to jail as a runaway: but how would such a law be regarded in Ohio? The commissioners quote it at length, dwell upon it with complacency, and, of course, intend it for the benefit of our legislature. Others may characterize this communication as respectful and courteous in its language; but the oblique intimation by the commissioners of the propriety of such a law in this state, we regard as an insult to the body with which they were communica-

We have nothing more to say on this loose document. Apart from the honor of the state, and our repugnance to additional concessions to the slaveholding power, we feel no anxiety as to what may be the decision of the Assembly. They may pass what laws they choose. Abolitionists they annot reach, save by a violation of the constitution; and as for abolitionism, it owes nothing to legislatures, and fears nothing from them.

DR. WILSON AND SLAVERY.

On the afternoon of the last Sabbath in January, we attended again at the first Presbyterian church. to hear the concluding discourse of Dr. Wilson on the subject of Slavery.

After recapitulating the principal points in his former sermon, he commenced with some preliminary observations on the state of the christian church in the first century, and its relations to civil government. A most important question, he said, arose, at the institution of the church:-was it Christ had settled this question, when he said, "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and unto God, the things that are God's." The Apostles had taken this for their text, and they insisted on the duty of submission to the civil magistrate. powers, there was but a single exception:-if Cesar required any thing plainly in conflict with the man. He certainly argued the rightfulness of the then existing governments from the fact, that christians were commanded to be subject to the powers

Having thus established the rightfulness of despotism, for his argument, in our estimation. ing proof, shows the low estimation in which they was designed to prove this, if any thing, he passed nold the people of Ohio. It proves that they by a sudden transition to the kindred subject of by a timid regard for Kentucky, and hostility to as lawful as that of civil government, and was thus Abolitionists, than by a sense of what is due to recognized throughout the New Testament. Christhe rights of their constituents. It is an evidence, tians were commanded to be subject to the higher noreover, that they had na proof to offer; for, is powers: so, servants (slaves) were enjoined to be it to be supposed, that, if they had been acquaint- obedient to their-own masters. The Doctor again velopments, of a character so conspicuous as to re- hear witness to the fidelity with which he had spovants, be obedient unto your masters with fear and zens of these states. (Why, he did not attempt trembling, as unto the Lord." He was evidently addressing the servants (slaves) of christian masters, for immediately after, he speaks to the masters, requiring them to "forbear threatening." St. Paul had kept back nothing from them that was profitable, and yet he had not called them manstealers, or rebuked them for holding servants (slaves.) He clearly recognized the relation as a lawful one. Several years after this, the Spirit, writing to this same church, commends its work, and labor, and patience, and zeal for the truth. It had, to be sure, departed from its first love, but this was not because it held servants (slaves,) for the practice had not been condemned by the Apos-

were to forbear threatening, avoid all cruelty, knowing that they also had a master in heaven.

who was no respecter of persons.

On last Sunday, he had called American Slavery an anomaly. It was introduced into this country many among the first who engaged in the slaveput to death, prisoners taken in battle. slaves were subjected to great cruelties; liable to be slain at the caprice of the master. Some of those tribes were cannibals, and all were destitute of the knowledge of the true God. These African slaves were therefore the gainers by being brought from such a condition to a country, where they could enjoy the privileges of the gospel of Christ. But subsequently the trade was all that it was represented to be. It was man-stealing, and by the law of God, was punishable with death. Wicked men wickedly fomented bloody wars among the tribes of Africa-wickedly kidnapped-and wickedly sold their victims. But slavery was thus instituted. Cesar had ordained it, and it became a part of the institutions of independent states, guarantied by the federal constitution. The relation was a lawful one. The duties of both master and slave were equally clear and binding.

But there were abuses of this relation. The first was the breaking up of family-relations: wives ought never to be separated from their husbands. The second was, the working of slaves on the Sabbath day, or permitting them to "frolic" on that holy day. The third was, selling slaves, without knowing whether they might not fall into cruel hands. He would also name cruelty, underfeeding, over-working, too little clothing, &c. All these were abuses, but the relation itself was lawful. What then was the proper mode to pursue, in attempting to remedy this great-"political evil?" By assailing the relation itself? By denouncing slaveholders as manstealers and tyrants? By shutting them out from our pulpits-excluding them from the communion table? By no means. Slavery was to be abolished, by reforming its abuses. Insist upon the sacredness of the marriage ordinance, and the inviolateness of the parental and filial relations, and you cut up slavery, root and branch. (And yet, slavery was a lawful relationan ordinance of God! One ordinance of God cut up root and branch, by strict conformity to another ordinance of God! Abolish slavery by reforming its abuses! Abolish a lawful relation by taking away all its abuses, and thus suffering it, untrammelled, to work out its own legitimate results! Would the Doctor destroy a man's appetite for food, by curing him of gluttony? The best way, to abrogate a government, is to reform all its abuses, is it! The best way to destroy the parental relation is to make all parents merciful, and reasonable in the use of their authority!)

The Doctor next inculcated on his congregation the duty of returning runaway slaves. It had been objected that we were under positive law to his obligations. It could not be. 'The law was made to cover the case of servants escaping from heathen masters. The nations round about were all slaveholders. Their slaves were subjected to grievous cruelties, and were cut off from the knowledge of the true religion. When, therefore, a Congress nor the legislatures of the free states slave, oppressed by a heathen master, and in search have any right to interfere, for the abolition of slave. of a better religion, escaped into the territory of the Israelites, he was not to be delivered up. The ployed in passing such resolutions. The South, of law evidently was made to apply to a special case, course, will understand that it means well, any how.

servants, (slaves,) for the commandment was, "ser- and it was absurd to suppose it binding on the citito explain; he was perhaps aware that the attempt would have been bootless. Allow that his construction of this law is correct, how does that relieve us from our obligation not to deliver up an escaping slave? To which has the slavery of the South greater resemblance,-to Hebrew servitude, or the servitude that existed in the tribes of Canaan? A child could answer this question. It is identical with the latter. In all respects it places precisely the same power in the hands of the master, (excepting the uncontrolled power of life and one, requesting the Board to prepare and publish of death, except in a few extreme and aggravated death,) as did slavery among those idolatrous tribes. The slave is liable to as much cruelty, and, for the among other things, a request to the clergy and part of reckless young people, of carrying conmost part, is as effectually cut off from the benefits of true religion. On the Doctor's own princi-He then commented on his text.—"Servants, be ples then, we, in the free states, ought not to deliver one, resolving that an endeavor be made forthobedient unto them which are your masters ac- up escaping slaves; we are bound to feceive them; with to increase the subscription of this evening to The fact that they are unwilling to give a rightecording to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in to permit them to reside in our borders; and we singleness of heart, as unto Christ, not with eye- sin when we oppress them.) But this preacher of service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of a gospel, which commands us to do unto others generals, governors, reverends and tice of carrying concealed weapons is also an Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; whatsoever we would they should do unto us, insistwith good will doing service, as to the Lord, and ed that we should be violating our duty to God, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing good faith to our neighbors, if we in any way any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the sheltered or assisted a slave, escaping from the se-Lord; whether he be bond or free. And ye mas- vere oppression of a southern task-master. In the ters, do the same things unto them, forbearing whole Bible, there were but two cases of runaway threatening; knowing that your master also is in hea- servants, and both were returned-one by the Alven; neither is there respect of persons with him." mighty himself, the other by St. Paul. When Servants, he said, were to fear the displeasure of Hagar who was hardly treated by Sarah, fled from their masters-to tremble under the dread of pun- her face, God met her and commanded her to return, ishment. They were to be sincere in their ser- and submit herself unto her mistress. Again, vice, studying their master's interests, not as men- Paul returned Onesimus to Philemon. These pleasers, with eye-service, but being faithful and were our examples: we were to do likewise. (We industrious, when the eye of the master was not confess, that this part of the discourse seemed to on them. Here, or in another part of his sermon, us little less than profanity. That man must be a he insisted on the duty of the servant (slave) to be determined slaveholder in heart, who, after readsubmissive to the froward, as well as to the good ing Weld's Bible Argument can suppose for one and gentle, not attempting to abscond. They were moment, that Abraham was the owner of slaves. to work cheerfully, with good will, in view of the As for Hagar, if she had remained in the wilderretributions of eternity;-for, although not recom. ness, she must have perished, or, falling in with pensed in this world, they would be rewarded in some idolatrous tribe, become estranged from the the world to come. Much more he said on the worship of the true God, and brought forth her duties of slaves. (Howbeit, there were no slaves first-born to be consigned to ignorance and barbarthere to be benefited by his instructions.) He would ism. God designed to bless Ishmael, by casting now turn the tables. The masters too had duties his lot in a family, which he had made the depoto perform. They were to do the same things sitory of his word and worship. Therefore, he unto their servants-that is, to show them good sent Hagar back. She returned in obedience to will, and act justly and equitably towards them, the divine command; her son Ishmael was circumin their condition, as servants; (slaves.) They cised, and became a partaker in the covenant which God established with Abraham and his seed .-"As for Ishmael," said the Almighty, "I have heard thee: Behold I have blessed him, and will that Bishops, Generals, and Governors have too make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly: twelve princes shall he beget, and I will any bold stroke in an uncertain enterprize? Give four hundred years ago. He had no doubt that make him a great nation." This was the reason us but the people, and you may take all the fitted why God commanded Hagar to return,-his will gentry in the country, with all the legislatures to trade, were actuated by humane motives. Africa was that she should continue a member of Abra- boot. Keep the popularity, only give us the was inhabited by innumerable petty tribes, always ham's family, and be blessed, together with her power, and we shall be satisfied. at war with each other. They either enslaved or son Ishmael, in the covenant he was about to estabade her return, because she was the property of ism and Van Burenism had formed an alliance! Sarah, is an insult to God.

The case of Ohesimus, Dr. Wilson, and the whole tribe of the abettors of slaveholders, should avoid. Onesimus was returned by St. Paul. with to command, that Philemon should emancipate him,-receive him, not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved.*

And are these the examples which authorize and oblicate christians in these days to take up runawavs and return them to their masters, when they know that by so doing, they are delivering up their

In conclusion, the Doctor prayed that God would bless both bond and free, and put to silence the foolishness of ignorant men on the subject!

"Just God!—and these are they Who minister at Thine altar, God of Right! Men who their hands with prayer and blessing lay On Israel's Ark of ligh

"What! servants of Thy own Merciful Son, who came to seek and save The houseless and the out cast-fettering down The task'd and plundered slave!"

We have nothing to offer in excuse for bringing he names of ministers of the gospel before the the number of unpunished homicides in this State, public, in Sonnection with their sentiments on the at 80 or 100 for every period of three years. What subject of slavery. They are public men. Their a melancholy record, for a civilized and nominally public acts are public property. If they choose o stand forth as the defenders of slavery, or attempt in their public ministrations to throw a veil ver its abominations, we shall never hesitate to and by no means as bad as in the more excitab expose their true position, and make whatsoever regions of the glowing south-west. But are we comments we may see proper. If they feel themselves aggrieved, our columns are open to them, and we invite them, in all sincerity, to correct our errors. If they be fairly represented, they have too much reason to blush at the comparison no right to complain; nor will they have any dis- tween Kentucky and Tennessee, where, it is be position to do so, unless ashamed of their peculiar

* We need hardly say, that the point is not yet settled, that Onesimus was a slave.

We copy from the Indiana State Gazette, brief account of proceedings in the Senate, Jan. 28th, on the slavery question. "On motion of Mr. Bryant the rules were suspended, an

southern states was taken up. Mr. Kennedy proposed to amend, "that in the opinion of this General Assembly, Congress has an undoubted right to abolish slavery, within the District of Columbia: That inasmuch as the free states of the contrary. He would examine this law.—

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the serwant escaped from his master unto thee; he shall want escap. from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."

Could any man of sense imagine, that this law applied to the case of servants escaping from Jew-ish masters? Surely it was absurd, after a man had been sold for debt, or had sold himself, or hall been bought from the heathen, that he should thus have the door thrown wide open, to escape from considerable discussion, the joint resolution passed by a ma pority of all present, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy ho voted in the negative-claiming the right of showing his reasons on the journals, by way of protest, and Mr. Wil liams who was excused from voti

These resolutions, if we recollect rightly, announce the novel and important truth, that neither very in the states. The legislature is wisely em-

COLONIZATION AT THE CAPITAL. The resuscitated Colonization Society held another meeting at the capital, Jan. 29th. Mr. Gu-

ley addressed the meeting. Dr. Hoge reported a constitution, which was adopted. Officers were chosen. They then passed resolutions, reconmending the Liberia Herald, the Christian Stateman, Colonization Herald and African Repository o the patronage of friends; one, requesting the lysis of the causes of the alarming frequency of logue of vice-presidents!

His Excellency, WILSON SHANNOS.

For Vice Presidents, 1st, Hon, Thomas Ewing, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Thos. L. Hamer, Hon, Elisha Whittlesey, N. H. Swayne, Esq., Hon. Joseph Ridgway, R't, Rev. Charles P. McIlvain,

8th, Rev. Bishop Morris, 9th, Rev. Dr. James Hoge, 10th, Hon. J. C. Wright, 11th, Gov. A. Trimble, 12th. Hon. E. Lane.

13th, Gov. J. Mor

14th, Rev. — McMillan, 15th, Gen. S. F. McCracken, 16th, Hon, Jacob Burnett, 17th. Hon. Thomas Corwin. responding Secretary, Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher.

Recording Secretary, " Wm. Doherty. Treasurer, "Henry Espy.
Managers—Messrs. J. M. Espy, Isaac N. Whiting, Robert Neil, William Armstrong, Samuel Medary, Joseph Ridg-way, jr., Christian Hayl, Alfred Kolly, Rev. Wm. Preston, Rev. Wm. Herr, Hon. Arora Buttles, and Mr. John Green-

Colonization has a wonderful affinity for titles, such a load of honorables and what not, will break down any society. Why, if Abolition societies had to bear up under the burthen of such dignitaries, they would need resuscitation as often as their Colonization brethren. Cannot they understand, much capital (reputation) at stake, to risk it by

GOVERNOR SHANNON, HOR. T. I. HAMER, SAMblish with Abraham. The supposition that he UEL MEDARY! They used to say that Abolition.

HOMICIDES IN SLAVE STATES.

The great number of homicides in slaveholding states has long been a topic of common remark. In the entreaty, although the Apostle claimed the right the Frankfort Commonwealth of January 30th, is Bishon Smith to the Hon. H. Wickliffe. The following is an extract.

"We both feel, then, that the number of Homicides in Kentucky is great and deplorable. Without instituting a comparison with other States in the Union, a positive view of the case, based upon the best statistical tables which can be had, shows fellow beings to perpetual slavery, which is only a mournful waste of human life in this State, every another name, for abiding moral and intellectual year, by violent and sudden affray. I was acquainted with an effort made a year ago or more. to obtain from the Clerks of the County Courts of more than 50 of the most populous counties, a full report of the number of homicides in each county, for the three years, then last past. As these returns were, of course, entirely voluntary, they were made only from 29 counties, not include ing Jefferson or the City of Louisville. And it appeared that, within the three years, 28 homi-cides in these counties had been ascertained and noticed, though only 6 or 8 penitentiary convictions for the whole State had occurred, and not one execution of a white person, for murder growing out of any, even in the most inexcusable affray From these returns, it is very moderate to estimate Christian community, in the nineteenth century!

"To this, there are some who reply, that the state of things in Kentucky, is no worse in this respect, than must be expected in a new country really so degenerate as to think that we can excuse ourselves from our hundred homicides, cause in Mississippi, they may number their two or three hundred? And yet, I fear that we have lieved that the number of unpunished homicides is as small as in Virginia or Maryland, It is wiser and safer policy, to draw a contrast between our faults, and the comparatively blameless

"The number of inhabitants in Connectication about equal to one half of the whole inhabitants of Kentucky. At the ratio of homletdes in this State there would have been more than 150 in Connec ticut within the last twelve years. The following letter from Judge Daggett, will show the real state

duct of our more exemplary neighbors.

'New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1838. DEAR SIR:-In answer to your inquiries, as to he number of homicides in this State, I would observe that from a perfectly thorough acquaint ance with trials in the Courts of Justice, for the last twelve years, they may be estimated at thirty. This will include those cases in which the jur were satisfied on examination, that the deaths too place without culpable conduct on the part of the accused or suspected. This number may be estinated at five. Within this period, there have bee six or eight convictions for murder. Four of these have been executed, and the others on their sppli cation, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison, by way of commutation In several cases which have occurred, the jury ive acquitted the prisoners of murder, but con victed them of manslaughter. In some also, the accused have been acquitted on the plea of insanim a repugnance in jurors to convict. there was any doubt. I would only add, that a very thorough examination has always been h was entirely apparent, that it occurred with In the crime of murder, by our law ere are no degrees, as first, second, &c. Your ob't. serv't.

DAVID DAGGETT. "Instead, therefore, of 150 unpunished homi-

been, in all, only 30, and of them not one, involving culpability, which has escaped punishment. Here, homicides in affray, are or monthly, nay, weekly occurrence, and convictions seldom o ever follow. There, such occurrences are very rare; and where there is the slightest culpability. conviction is certain to follow, unless the jury impressed that some doubt of guilt may exist." Bishop Smith does not go into an extended ana-

Board of Managers to consider the propriety of homicide in Kentucky, but simply calls the attenemploying a permanent agent to visit the several tion of Mr. Wickliffe, to two of these causes .- 1st. counties of the State, and form auxiliary societies; "the unwillingness of jurors to inflict the penalty an address to the people of Ohio, to contain cases; and next, the too common practice, on the congregations of every denomination, to take up cealed weapons." Of course. Bishon Smith collections annually, on or about the 4th of July; was aware that these are but secondary causes. \$500. They also passed a vote of thanks to the ous verdict in such cases, shows the low estimate Rev. R. R. Gurley. If honorables, judges, the public mind places on human life. The pracbishops, can make a society live, this new society effect, arising from an abiding sense of insecurity, stands a fair chance of being immortal. Just and the predominance of malignant passions. look!-only a single esquire, in the whole cata- What Bishop Smith did not even allude to. we hesitate not to assign, as one of the chief causes of the frequent destruction of life in Kentucky. SLA-VERY, by preventing the extension of education to the mass of the people, by fostering a spirit of violence and false notions of honor, by encouraging idleness and dissipation, and by lessening in public estimation the sacredness of human rights, becomes the fruitful parent of duels, murders, and unnatural crimes. To this "source of civilization" are we to look for the chief reason why murders are more frequent in slave states than free ones.

The more we think of the communication to our legislature from the Kentucky Commissioners, the more offensive and unwarrantable it appears to us. They talk, as if all the grievances were on the side of Kentucky, and Ohio had nothing to complain of. How could they so soon forget the case of the kidnapped Eliza Jane Johnson; that of the deeply injured Mahan; that of Alexander Johnson, within a few weeks stolen away from his family by citizens of their State; that of the people of Sardinia, who have suffered again and as strange an antipathy to men. The truth is, and again from the marauding expeditions of Kentucky slave-hunters; also the rewards offered in that State for citizens of Ohio, beside the insult and abuse to which inhabitants of this State living on the Ohio river, are continually exposed from the visitations of those very men, for the protection of whose spurious property these Commisenough granted them for reclaiming their fugitive property, when all they have to do is, to knock a dooming him to endless slavery! Nothing but the froward, andacious spirit, begotten by the exercise of irresponsible power, could ever embolden to such conduct.

> MR. TREVITT's interesting communication, we regret to say, is unavoidably crowded out of that it will succeed in overthrowing the Governhim next week.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On the first page is the speech of John Quincy Adams referred to in our last, in which he states is true position in relation to various questions connected with the anti-slavery enterprise. He is not in favor of the immediate abolition of

lavery in the District of Columbia. We have never supposed that he was. Doubtless he is honest in his opinions on this subject, but we are unable to perceive their reasonableness.

He is in favor of the immediate abolition of the nternal slave-trade. Of this we were not, before. apprised. The prohibition of this traffic would be a more decisive blow against slavery, and be productive of more excitement, than the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Why he is opposed to one, while in favor of the other, we cannot conceive.

Mr. Adams chose a proper time for the avowal of his opinions. The South manifestly misunderstood him; and two or three eastern anti-slavery papers had already started some speculations as to his sentiments, and the proper course to be hereafter pursued by abolitionists in regard to him .-To suppose that the numerous threats of assassination he had received by letter, forced him to explain his true ground, is to dishonor this venerable champion of human rights. We cannot thus wrong him. 'The spirit that could remain calm and unshaken, when friends fell away, and he stood condition of human existence, constitute a sedi-House, would scarcely quail before the cowardly power in the Government. The conclusion is inthreats of anonymous ruffians.

What are his opinions of the power of Congress over slavery in the states, he has not yet explained. are in regard to the doctrine of immediate abolition as applied to slavery throughout the South, we have to immediateism under this aspect.

We have heard some half-hearted men say, after reading these remarks of Mr. Adams, "Well, that pable of rightly understanding so great a question is my kind of abolition." Is it so? Will you in all its bearings, or with parasite editors, who then go so far, and do so much against slavery, as think mainly of making their papers acceptable, in John Quincy Adams. If so, we shall expect you hereafter to be instant in season and out of season in your efforts against this abomination. You must not henceforth be so peculiarly considerate, ical organization, self-erected, self-governed, inde as to keep all your apologies for the slave-holder and your denunciations for the abolitionist. You will with the government, and yet usurping the appropriate business of the Government." I would of God and your country. All your sympathies must be arrayed on the side of Liberty; all your character. The following article fully explains to antipathies against Slavery. When you avow hos- what society allusion is here made: tility to this evil, it must not be in terms so soft as y, and some doubtless have been found not guilty, to win compliments to your forbearance, but in good, old, fervent English, just such as the generous soul loves, when it would utter its deep indignation n every case, in Connecticut, of death, unless it at the perpetration of a foul wrong. Neither will it do for you to mitigate the expression of your sentiments with a deprecating "but but, I am not an abolitionist." John Quincy adams scorns to avail himself of the shelter of a but. When declaring his hatred against slavery, he never sneaks away from the face of southern wrath, under covert ides in Connecticut, in twelve years, there have of the plea-"I am no abolitionist." Only be as

you will not be hereafter, what most likely you have been heretofore, a mere dough-face.

INTELLIGENCE FROM COLUMBUS PROBUS fails to-day, and our only resource or the latest information is the Columbus Journal & Register of Feb. 6.

Kenticky Application. We find among the reported proceedings of the

louse, on the 5th of Feb. the following.

"Mr. Lowe, from the Judiciary Committee, reorted a bill relating to fugitives from labor or service from other States.

The Preamble to this bill reads as follows: Whereas, the second section of the fourth artile of the Constitution of the United States, declares that, "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into nother State, shall in consequence of any law or egulation therein, be discharged from such service r labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due,' and whereas, the laws now in force within the State of Ohio, are wholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the Constitution, to the southern States of this Union; and whereas, it is the duty of those who reap the largest amount of the benefits conferred by the Constitution, to recognize to their full extent the obligation which that instrument imposes; and whereas, it is the deliberate conviction of this General Assembly, that the Constitution can only be sustained as it was framed by a spirit of com-

From this we would infer that a bill is reported favorable to the requests of the Kentucky Commissioners .- Cin. Gazette.

Philadelphia gives birth to some rare monstrosities. A little volume has just been issued in that place, designed to prove that abolition is a sedition. 'The first notice of it, we saw in the Christian Statesman, which seemed to be particuhas already received so much praise, even from those who have not seen its contents, that the dispersons, hungry of fame, may lay claim to the authorship.

Worth Looking at.

"Abolition a sedition .- A small, spirited, wellwritten volume has just appered from the Philadelphia press under this title. The writer, who styles himself 'a Northern man,' is greatly alarmed by the doings of the American Anti-Slavery Socisioners are asking the Assembly to legislate? And ety, and more especially with the political characthen too, to complain that they have not facilities ter which it has lately assumed. He states the Society to be 'a grand and permanent political organization, self-erected, self-governed, independent, and irresponsible, having no connexion with colored man down, drag him before some magis- the Government of the country, but yet usurping trate, already perhaps in their interest, and, on evi- the appropriate business of the Government; an dence of the loosest character, obtain a certificate institution which boasts of having 1,350 Auxiliary Societies, (13 of which are State Societies,) 38 travelling agents, 75 local lecturers, raising funds annually to the amount of \$40,000; issuing from the press every year 646,500 books, pamphlets. and napers of various descriptions; and should this Society be sustained, and suffered to proceed, under its present organization, the writer predicts and treats of matters of the deepest interest to ev-

The Intelligencer editor must feel rather uncomfortable, we should think, under the caustic. well-merited rebuke of the Cincinnati Gazette .-We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Hammond. We apprehend they will spoil the sale of this Philadelphia author's book.

number of the National Intelligencer. It is some two or three years since that paper proclaimed its determination to publish nothing upon the Anti-Slavery subject, unless perchance, it might be highly interesting public proceedings. The promise has been pretty faithfully kept on the one side: very loosely on the other. But that is according to the usual doings of mankind. The well known mpracticability of adhereing to such engagements hould instruct prudent men never to make them.

has reached us, in anticipation of this Intelligencer pargraph. There have been several commendatory paragraphs, in the avowed pro-slavery papers, which have appeared to me full of useful instruction. All were ready to commend the "power" of the work, without having seen it. Not one of them seemed to look at what must necessarily ioned propositions, in relation to strict construc-tion, states' rights and all that. I have no intention of discussing these points without seeing the book, yet I cannot forbear a few suggestions. If organized Anti-Slavery Societies avowing an

extirpate a great wrong, and a most disturbing almost alone, breasting the fury of an incensed tion, that sedition must be against a controling ed to send for persons and papers, and to examine evitable. If these discussions are seditions, in re lation to the Government of the United States. then the institution of slavery must be a subject of Congressional legislation. We should like to know. And what his sentiments have no common law: the sedition can only be another gard to the doctrine of immediate abolition as punished ander proper statutory provisions. A new sedition law must be enacted: slavery in all its bearings, personal and political, must come into not been able to gather from his remarks. We discussion and regulation before Congress. Are do not understand him to express any opposition the slave states prepared to come practically under an interpretation of the constitution to this effect? Southern statesmen will look well to this, before they chime in with a zealot, who perhaps is inca-

There is another suggestion that I consider o some importance to be thought about. Concede pendent and irresponsible, having no connexion just call attention to another society, in the coun try, which it strikes me is precisely of the same

f.After quoting the proceedings of the Coloniza tion society at Columbus, he says: 7

"The bearing of this society is avowedly political. It proposes to abstract from this country a large portion of its laboring population, and settle and govern them in a foreign country. Associated with the complexion of this object is, the exercise of the foreign colonising power, including the power of making compacts with foreign nations. All these powers it exercises in complete independence of every government.

slavery commendation 13

This book is sent forth as the work of a "Nourment Max." High minded men in the south will appreciate he rightly. I remember the following lines of an absolute satisfactory.

good an abolitionist as John Quincy Adams, and which I hold of pertinent application to this "Northern

"Virginia Patriots, when this tool they saw, Chanting their requients o'et our union's law, Admired such fawning in an eastern shape, And patted * * * * * as we pat an affe."

For the Philanthraplet Slave Trade at Washington, Extract of a Letter to the Editor, from Washington, dutes 31st January, 1839.

"Blow the trumpet upon every house-top. Rnn to and fro the land. Let every man tell it to his neighbor, and women to their children," that on 30th January, 1839, in the capitol of the United States, in sight of the halls of Congress, upwards of forty human creatures—men, women, and children,—persons of color—slaves,—were taken from the slave prison in this city, (or rather the city hell, as it is sometimes not inaptly called,) and marched off as property, to be shipped at Bal timore, for the Southern markets

The order of march was, first, the baggage-wa-

gon, with half-a-dozen negroes immediately behind, some apparently hanging upon it for support. Next came ten or a dozen women, apparently with arms lashed two and two, but probably fistened together with irons. Then followed the men, about thirty in number, chained together, two and two, by the wrists. Both women and men marched two abreast; but whether a leading chain passed through the middle or not, could not well be seen. By the side of this mournful groupe, rode on horseback, a WHITE MAN (or monster,) with a large loaded riding-whip in his hand, in the same manner in which drovers drive horses, mules, or hogs to market. The procession passed in view of the halls of Congress, as it in defiance of the power of that body, the constitution and laws, and as if to insult and outrage the feelings of members from the free states:-the master-spirit of the scene, (power of slavery,) proudly saying, in language not to be misunderstood, and in scoff of the constituted authorities of the nation, 'All your boasted rights, powers, and privileges, are under my feet; see the handcuffs upon my fettered slaves. They are the bond of larly delighted with the work. Indeed the book your Union. Touch them, and your Union will be dissolved as with a charm.' this the condition of our country? Is the bond of our Union the iron that enters into the soul of the tinguished author should lose no time in reveal- slave? Are the forging of his manacles, the ing his name to the public. It promises to be breeding of his children, like the breeding of hogs so famous, that there is no telling how many for the market, to be made a staple business in the operations of the country? and is silence to be imposed on all, that this horrible and infernal traffic may be carried on without hindrance?-The following is from the National Intelligen- Yes! silence is imposed. Even members of Congress seem afraid to speak their thoughts on this shameful affair. Slimy politicians! who have crawled into power over the putrescence and stench of slavery, can these things continue! not this accursed traffic bring down upon our otherwise beloved country, the righteous judgments of heaven? It is the slaveholder, the slave breeder, the slave trader, who are working the dissolution of our Union. The groans, the blood of the slave, like a continual dropping, are wearing away the very foundation-stones on which our temple of liberty rests."

Columbus, Jan. 30, 1839. FRIEND BAILEY,-"A tempest in a tea-pot,"and all, for those disturbers of our peace from Ken-

Wonder what right they have to interfere with our "peculiar institutions?" To-day the calm unruffled surface of the lake was again roused from its slumbers by the "agitating" winds, and with foaming waves it lashed the shores, till its whole surface (at least in _____) was covered with froth, and foam, and bubbles. Every thing that ventured itself upon its surface was "wrecked and

I picked up from the shattered fragments of a drifting wreck, the following resolution offered by Mr. Wade, who, by the way, is a man, and just such a man as the friends of freedom love, -one that will stand up in the storm: "like a solitary "The foregoing is copied from a very recent rock in the midst of the sea," he stands firm she unshaken; the waters roll and dash against him. but they only dash themselves to foam.

I send you both the resolutions and the rote: one will show you what ought to be; and the ther what is.

"nesolved. That the special message of the Goernor, and the documents of the Commissioners (Kentucky, transmitted to this Senate therewith. be referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the truth of A report of this new and alledged powerful work the charges therein contained against certain evildisposed citizens of this state; and especially whether the citizens of this state, or any of them, have been engaged in enticing slaves in Kentucky to run away or leave their masters; and how, where, and when, and by what means the same was effected: and the said committee be at the same instructed to inquire, whether the rights of our own free white be the bearing of its doctrines upon the old fash- or colored people, or any of them while residing within this state, and under the protection of the laws thereof, have been infringed by the citizens of Kentucky, or any of them, under color of heir being fugitives from justice, or slaves from the state of Kentucky; and whether the laws of this state intention to contribute whatever freedom of speech | now in force are sufficient for the security and proand liberty of the press, legitimately permits, to tection of our own citizens thus claimed; and that they report to this Senate all the evidence in relation thereto; and to this end that they be empower-

any person on oath touching the same." Nays-Allen, Bates, Brady, Craighill, Green. Holmes, Hostetter, Ihrig, McLaughlin, Oliver, y must be a subject of Rodgers, Smith, Thomson, Taylor, Shidelar, The United States Stadden, Thompson, Tod, Utter, Van Miter, Wal-

> Yeas-Birch, Cox, Fuller, Harlem, Morris Powers, Spangler, Thomas, Tracy, Wade, White

> lution from the House, ordering the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the Governor's special message.
>
> Mr. Spangler moved to insert 1 in place of 5.
>
> Mr. Walter thought 3 would be preferable. Constituents ought to see it, and give their opinions upon it.
>
> M. Harlam thought it ought not to go before the public

unaccompanied by a document.

It will give the people no information.

Mr. Smith wanted it spread abread over the land, that

what it was, and instruct their renied by a document, or report, from a co-

constituents might know what it was, and instruct their re-presentatives what course to pursue. He was not prepared to act, till it had been sent out and the eche returned. Wade) should also see it.

Mr. Wade said he believed it was a base libel on the ple of this state, and he was not in favor of circulating lib

yet from the remarks of the gentleman from Trumbull (Mr. Tod), he would move that 10,000 copies be printed, and sent to the people of the state, that they might see what was said about them; and had gentlemen voted with me yesterday, there would have accompanied this message a communication

the Senate are now waiting for instructions from their con-stituents, and in Freedom's name let them have them, Citizens of Ohio, let the "ceho" for which they weit, ounded; let the yong of Freedom roll "like the voice of might handerings. Tell it in language not to be since of might gs. Tell it in language not to be miss Wide o'er the rolling waters,

Across the sunny plains,
And up the Rocky Mountain

lo it the last time, as a freeman. The chains that have orging for ages in their old Bestile of elavery are broug asto fasten on. Perhaps the "politeness" the "toasts," wines," etc. may bias the minds of some, but if their o

From the Democratic Review. THE FAMILIST'S HYMN.

[The "Pilgrims" of New England, even in their wilder ss home, were not exempted from the sectarian conten-ns which agitated the mother country after the downfall of Charles the First, and of the established Episcopacy .-The Quakers, Babtis', and Catholics were banished, on pair of death, from the Massachusetts Colony. One Samuel Gorton, a bold and eloquent declaimer, after preaching for a time in Boston, against the doctrines of the Puritans, and declaring that their churches were mere human devices, and nent and baptism an abomination, was driven out of the state's jurisdiction, and compelled to seek a residence among the savages. He gathered round him a considerable ber of converts, who, like the primitive Christians shared all things in common. His opinions, however, were so troublesome to the leading clergy of the colony, that they nstigated an attack upon his "Family," by an armed force, who seized upon the principal men in it, and brought them into Massachusetts, where they were sentenced to be kept at hard labor in several towns, (one only in each town) during the pleasure of the General Court, they being forbidden severe penalties to utter any of their religious sentiments, except to such ministers as might labor for their conversion. They were unquestionably sincere, in their opin ions, and, whatever may have been their errors, deserve to be ranked among those who have in all ages suffered for the

> Father! to thy suffering poor Strength, and grace and faith impart, And with thy own love restore Comfort to the broken heart ! Oh, the failing ones confirm With a holier strength of zeal !--Give thou not the feeble worm Helpless to the spoiler's heel!

Father! for Thy holy sake, We are spoiled and hunted thus; Joyful, for Thy truth we take Bonds and burthens unto us; Poor, and weak, and robbed of all, Weary with our daily task. That Thy truth may never fall, Through our weakness, Lord, we ask.

Round our fired and wasted homes Flits the forest-bird unscared, And, at noon, the wild beast comes Where our frugal meal was shared: For the song of praises, there Shrieks the crow the livelong day, For the sound of evening prayer Howls the evil beast of prey!

Sweet the songs we loved to sing Underneath Thy holy sky--Words and tones that used to bring Tears of joy in every eye,-Dear the wrestling hours of prayer, When we gathered knee to knee, Blameless youth and hoary hair, Bowed, O God, alone to Thee!

As thine early children, Lord, Shared their wealth and daily bread, Even so, with one accord. We, in love, each other fed, Not with us the miser's hoard, Not with us his grasping hand; Equal round a common board, Drew our meek and brother band !

Safe our quiet Eden lav When the war-hoop And the Indian turned away Prom our home his bloody hand Well that forest-ranger saw, That the burthen and the curse Of the white man's cruel law Rested also upon us.

Torn apart, and driven forth To our toiling hard and long, Father !- from the dust of earth Life we still our greatful song! Grateful-that in bonds we share In Thy love which maketh free, Joyful-that the wrongs we bear, Draw us nearer, Lord to Thee !

Grateful !-that, where'er we toil-By Wachneett's wooded side. On Nantucket's sea-worn isle, Or by wild Neponset's tide-Still, in spirit, we are near. And our evening hymns, which rise Separate and discordant here, Meet and mingle in the skies!

Let the scoffer scorn and mock, Let the proud and evil priest Rob the needy of his flock. For his wine-cup and his feast,-Redden not Thy bolts in store Through the blackness of Thy skies? For the sighing of the poor Wilt Thou not, at length, arise !

Worn and wasted, oh, how long Shall Thy trodden poor complain In Thy name they bear the wrong, In Thy cause the bonds of pain! Melt oppression's heart of steel. Let the haughty priesthood see, And their blinded followers feel That in us they mock at 'Thee!

In Thy time, O Lord of hosts, Stretch abroad that hand, to save Which of old, on Egypt's coast, Smote apart the Red Sca's wave! Lead us from this evil land, From the spoiler set us free, And once more our gathered band, Heart to heart, shall worship Thee !

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pulpit Sketches.

Rev. Thos. H. Stockton The new chapel in Filbert street should be visited by every one; and especially by our young men, for whom, by the kindness of M. Newkirk, Esq., it is particularly intended. It is a plain neat, convenient structure, with no dazzling pre tensions, but yet enough of them in its high n purpose, and the eloquent divine who officiates nere, to ensure a large audience.

The Rev. Mr. Stockton was for some time chaplain to Congress. He is of the Protestant Methodist Church, familiarly called by their Episcopal friends "Reformers." He is a native of our city; and she has good reason to be proud of her son.— We once heard Dr. Breckenridge, himself a powerful orator and fine judge of eloquence, rate him high among our promising young men. His style is good, he speaks from the heart—often bursts out in splendid imagenary, and again rolls out up-on his hearers a tide of mingled reason, pathos and declamation. We know not whether m praise the public spirit and philanthropy which in rited him from Baltimore, or the noble and gener ous feeling which prompted him to come and officiate in such an invaluable institution.

We recollect a sermon be lately delivered. It was the same evening on which Mr. Bascom preached at another church. The audience of our townsman was not, however, lessened. When we arrived there long before the hour of service the house was already crowded in a dense mass from floor to ceiling. He rose and began in an impressive manner. His purpose was to prove the truth of Christianity, and he did it by commenting on the miracles. At first his voice was low and we thought it wesk. His tall and gaunt body, and the

gestures of his exordium seemed somewhat awkward; but as he proceeded his manner became warm; he mounted as it were with a natural grace, and his voice rose into power at the deep thrilling appeals he made to his hearers. The audience was silent. Through the whole vast assembly you might have heard the lowest sigh.

He excels we think in picturesque description. It is his forte. We shall long remember how vividly he sketched the contest between Elijah and the false prophets of Baal. His poetical description of the scenery-the heavens like brass, the parched earth, the brown and withered herbage were all before us. He then drew in well chosen and powerful language, the assembling of the people, the building of the altars, the long and useless prayers of the false prophets, and the dismay of their followers as night drew on and still "their gods answered not." When he came to this he rose, in personating the taunting prophet of the Lord, above himself. His loud and bitter voice rung searchingly out, and he threw himself back with gestures of indignant scorn. It seemed as i the men of Baal were there trembling before him. Then he sketched Elijah, the building of his altar the digging of the trench, the filling it with water, and the hoary prophet kneeling to call unto his God. It seemed then as if not one of his audience breathed. They hung silently on his words; and as he raised himself to his loftiest hight and pictured the fire leaping from heaven, the altar and water burning up, and the people shouting "The Lord, he is the God," it seemed as if a shiver ran through the assembly. It was bringing the excited feelings of all to one moment of thrilling intensity. Several times during the evening we saw those around us in tears.

Mr. Stockton is ornate in his style, but his metaphors and similes are rarely out of taste. He seems like a man of much study. His arrange. ment would be called good, and his reasoning powers would be praised, were not all his other qualities lost sight of in his rich array of figures, and the picturesque and vivid truth of his descriptions .- Phila. News.

From the Xenia Free Press.

A friend, at whose request we have for some time sent a copy of the Free Press to his son, living in the State of Kentucky, gives the following reason for wishing the paper discontinued:

"I find the Governor of that State has recom mended the passage of a law making the promulgation of abolition doctrines a capital crime, and I am not willing to offer up my son in sacrifice to their Demon.'

It is true the Governor of Kentucky has recom mended the passage of such a law, but will the Legislature dare to pass it?. If they do, will the People submit to it? Can such a law be enforced in the State of Kentucky? Not unless the People of that State are ready to receive manacles more galling, more degrading, than those they fasten on the slave. What! shackle the immortal mind, by law! Forbid it to search for the foundation, and to investigate the principles of human rights, and civil association !- principles, the love of which caused to flow all the blood of the revolution. If true nobility consists in that independent spirit which spurns every thing dishonorable or derogatory to an individual or his country, Kenlaw will be submitted to. It cannot be .-Such a law would remain a dead letter upon her statute book. Like the law of Ohio, prohibiting the employment of colored persons-none would dare to enforce it. It would stand a disgrase to the State, to scorn of every mind susceptible of patriotic emotions, and be violated by every one who

is not ready to sell his birthright. Let the law be passed. It will but hasten the overthrow of that system of fraud and opprossion it is designed to protect.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLORED AMERICAN, Published weekly by Messrs, Ray and Bell, New York, No. 161, Duane st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. Terms-\$2 00 per annum in advance.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS. Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Ex-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the time of sub and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN, Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch.

Price of subscription, \$2 00 per snnum, payable, always, in advance. \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three

THE LIBERATOR, Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp, Boston, No. 125. Cornhill. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance;-\$3 00 in onths from time of subscribing.

EMANCIPATOR, Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Terms-\$2 00 payable in advance.

THE FRIEND OF MAN, Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Utica, N. Y., by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society.

Terms—\$2 50 if paid within the year.

ZION'S WATCHMAN, Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George Storrs, New York city.

Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance.

HERALD OF FREEDOM, Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by N.

Terms—\$1 00 payable in advance. ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM. Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery So, at New Brunswick.

Terms-50 cts. payable in advance. CHARTER OAK. Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery So

Terms-50 cts. per annum.

HUMAN RIGHTS. Published monthly, at New York. Terms-25 cts. per annum.

Spirit of Roger Williams, Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, ribution, sold by the quantity, Christian Journal,

Edited by E. W. Chester, New York. Terms .- \$3 0 National Ref.rmer, Published monthly at Philadelphis, Edited by W. Whin

ber. Terms .- \$1 00 a year in advance. Voice of Freedon

Published weekly at Montpolier, Verment; Edited to C. L. Knapp. Terms.—\$2 00 a year, payable in advance Genius of Universal Emancipation Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hen Illinois. Terms-\$1 50 per annum.

Anti-Slavery Lecturer. Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society edited by Wm. Goodell. Terms-25 cents per annum.

PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. 250.000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnat the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books, by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enter orize in the United States has received an equal patronage. n the short time the series has been before the public, abou Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been pub lished. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Western and South States.

Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's 'Political Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'ave recently been added to the series,

Movember 20th, 1838. NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of Rev. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reeder, Esgrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document—great principles ere involved in this case; and here the reader will find hem clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The

sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. burg, Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "TRIAL?" Now is the time, while the River emains open.

Single copy-25 ets. A considerable reduction to those PUB. AGENT. who purchase by the quantity.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. WE, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the iberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our riends and the public, in the above business, for which we ratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to com oine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durability, with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted atter tion to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as will not fail to secure further patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now,

and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Hulters, Saddlebaggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Waggon Cart and Plowing Gear; which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory.

Also, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; with a general assortment of Whips, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch .- TERMS CASH.

J. &. G. LAMB. Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838, 44-tf.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamis road, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation s frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame tucky must have but few of Nature's noblemen, if such a law will be submitted to. It cannot be fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered Turning, Iron and Wood do.

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well-finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple or hard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs and wells. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy. A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the river

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from own upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame

and the Kentucky hills.

barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke wagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one common and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.—
The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and abounds in stone, water and valuable timber.

A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 miles rom Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellen

brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar, also a substantial frme barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level. and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and a paragus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick milk house with two hed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house, and frame stables and cow houses.— The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland. It i a very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame

house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and rolling.
A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town,

near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation, an orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porc', also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture,
240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation,
situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame house having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frame

barn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excel

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 mile from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a wel and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and current trees. The land is rich, and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, sione house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cel lar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and severa tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with

A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated upor turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for cul-It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a

few miles from the city. Elizible HOUSES in various parts of the City, Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informa Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent interest upon mortage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales facland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes beught and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main.

Anti-Slavery Office Removed.

The Anti-Slavery Offic is removed to the East side of hin, between Fourth and Fifth streets-over Mr. Rayne she store, and nearly opposite Church Alley.

NEW BOOKS.

Just arrived from New York, a large supply of Books lamphiets, Tracts, Anti-Slavery Letter Paper, &c., com-prising about all kinds, among the best Anti-Slavery publi-cations any where offered for sale. Send in your orders, as we can now meet your wishe

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

From various and recent publications, it would seem that nany of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a pecific, a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some ave gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all isease. While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions withut producing ptyalism (of which we have abundant testimony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereig remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possesse

some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and varm dvocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attribut ing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, cale

el slanders, &c., to the medical faculty. We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, as it should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived notion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hone, have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide—it will do much directly and indirectly for Abolition. It can be manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperi-Will not ty of the medicine, and have treated both it and its propri our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pitts- tors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge more than 600 physicians make it a common prescriptio and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquain ted, use it extensively in their practice,

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputa-tion, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret NOSTRUM makerstheir craft being in greater danger from the popularity of this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company:
A. MILES, General Agent.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and rs that they have just received, direct from the manu actories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery Saddlery, &c. &c., consisting in part of— Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in.

do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. Common Mortice Locks and Latches Improved Square Latches
Scotch Spring Long Latches
Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latches Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks

Trace Chains Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains Padiocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboard and Drawer Locks Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Panne and Ripping Saws Iron, Brass and Blueback Saws

Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Veneering do. Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges Sacket and Mortice Chisels A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares
Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolp's, Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes Hand, Broad, Ship and Coopers' do. Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anvils

Armitage, Mouse Hoe Anvils
Sanderson & Co.'s and Hill's Anvils
Cast Steel, English Blister and German Steel Vices
Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows
Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shoe and Horse Brushes Plain and Oruamental Bellows
Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Baskets, &c. large assortment of Silver Pencil Caes
Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hard-

ware line too numerous to specify, all which, having been se-lected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store, No. 18, Main street. C. DONALDSON & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery office.
RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citi

cenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, argu-ments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of debates, with notes—price 25 cents.

REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Reresentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837. ore the Committee of the House of Representatives of seachusetts, to whom was referred sundry memorials on the subject of Slavery—price 12 1-2.

SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the Enlightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illus-

trated with Engravings. THE AM. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. For 1839,

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, Main street, between 4th and 5th, East side Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, cents single.

ALSO:-The Proceedings of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838.

For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository. THE MISSES BLACKWELLS n thanking their friends and the public, for the unusual

flattering patronage they have received, would state, that they are ready to take a limited number of Boarding Pupils, and believe that their former experience in tuition, will insue the comfort and improvement of those entrusted to MISS BLACKWELL, Teacher of Music and Singing

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